The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,829—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. 52 0
——— including postage..... „ 78 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town... „ 26 0
——— including postage ..... „ 39 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town.. „ 13 0
——— including postage ..... „ 19 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... „ 6 0
——— including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers ..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... „ 3 8
Third Ditto ..... „ 3 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions.. „ 0 2 As. per line not an advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the same language, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each —Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BAIRD—January 15th, at Fort George, Bombay, the wife of J. P. Baird, Elphinstone Land and Press Co., of a daughter.

DE LIMA—January 16th, at Prospect House, Grant Road, Mrs. Joseph A. De Lima, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

steachanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah ....31st & 4th
„ Kurrachee		„ Bushire .....
„ Guadur		„ Linga .....
„ Muscat.....		„ Bunder Abbas..
„ Bunder Abbas		„ Muscat .....
„ Linga		„ Guadur .....
„ Bushire		„ Kurrachee.....
Arrive Bussorah....		Arrive Bombay....

The S. S. "PENANG," 699 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander D. Mc.ullum, will be despatched as above, on 17th instantat 4 P. M.

Bombay, 7th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government despat h a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo, to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

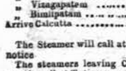
From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee do..... ..... 5th and 20th.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the Bagdad Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	16	Leave Calcutta	12
„ Cowar.....	16	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Cocanada	19
„ Calicut	19	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Coulombo	20	„ Galle	
„ Galle		„ Colombo	27
„ Colombo	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Cocanada	29	„ Cannanore	
„ Vizagapatam..	30	„ Mangalore	31
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Cowar	2
Arrive Calcutta	2	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steamer will call at Vingorla coming and going till further notice

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neighbourhood districts, Bangalore, &c. Mostrs. who can land at Calicut for Seypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th January, 1867

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "CITY OF CANTON," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Canton."

Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per ship "ETHEREAL," from Mauritius, are requested to send boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Anderson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

H. BOMANJEE TOU HE & Co.,

Bombay, 11th January, 1868. Agents Ship *Ethereal*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Goods per "BRITISH PEER," Porter, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Porter will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Porter.

Bombay, 13th January, 1868.

THE "GALLOWAY" PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.—These Tubes are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers having either one or two flues. They greatly economise the fuel, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler. They are specially adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done. These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing. They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application. W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS, Engineers & Boiler Makers, Manchester.

*** Makers of all kinds of Steam Engines, Machinery, Mill Gearing, Boilers, &c. &c.

SOONDERJEE NANJEE & CO.'S ESTATE

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865 and in the Estate of SOONDERJEE NANJEE and MORARJEE SOONDERJEE, trading in Bombay, under the name and style of SOONDERJEE NANJEE & Co., in Calcutta, under the name and style of NANJEE JEYCURN & Co., and in Mangarole under the name and style of SOONDERJEE NANJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a second Dividend of four per cent is payable to Creditors on the Estate of Soonderjee Nanjee and Morarjee Soonderjee trading as above.

F. A. SPENCER.
T. F. PUNNETT.

ગોપાલદાસ માધવદાસ.
GOPALDASS MADHEVDASS.
Trustees to the above Estate.

6 Rampart Row, 11th January, 1868.

LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS

Or Concentrated Alcoholic Solution of the Constituents of Coal Tar.

Extract from *Lancet*, December 22, 1866.

Liq. Carbonis Detergens.—We are very sceptical of the value of new remedies, and it was in a spirit of scepticism that we tried the liq. carbonis detergens. It is represented to be a concentrated alcoholic solution of the constituents of coal tar, and to contain all the active ingredients of the tar, to wit, benzine, napthaline, and phenic acid. The addition of water, with agitation, makes a dutable emulsion, in which tar remains in a state of fine suspension, almost equivalent to solution. Our therapeutical experience of the preparation is very satisfactory indeed. In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of peoriasis which had resisted all other kinds of treatment speedily got well under the application of the liq. carbonis detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fetid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of Soap.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.

(REGISTERED AS SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.)
This Soap is unrivalled as a
SKIN SOAP,
as proved by abundant medical testimony. By daily use infectious diseases are prevented, and a clear and healthy appearance imparted to the skin.

Sold in tablets at 6d. and 1s. each, by all Chemists. The above are manufactured by the Sole Proprietors,
W. V. WRIGHT AND COMPANY.,
Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c.,
SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. WRIGHT & Company, will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a Monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their especial manufactures pf guaranteed purity.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituticnts and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	15	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	28	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings ..	3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests ..	3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests ..	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests ..	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants.....	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants.....	7	„ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz.	50, 55, 60,	65 0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material.....	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars.. .....Rs.	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium..... „	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie ..... „	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic..... „	7	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere ..... „	7	8
BADHAM'S West End ..... „	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf.....Rs.	4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot „	3	0
The Royal Satin Spot „	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace.....Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace..... „	3
Guyots West End..... „	2
The Royal Courier Bag..... „	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas..... „	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick..... „	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief ..... „	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „ ..... „	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „ ..... „	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief ..... „	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen .....Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs..... „	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs ..... „	14 „ 30
Gold Shirt Studs ..... „	8 „ 12
Gold Scarf Rings..... „	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs. „	2 „ 6

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

LANDED per Ship "SOPHIA JOAKIM."

HATS.

CHRISTY'S Black Silk Hats .....Rs.	12 8
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S Black Satin Velvet Hats ..... „	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Black Satin Velvet Hats.. „	16 0
ELLWOOD & SON'S Drab Felt Hats ..... „	8 8
ELLWOOD & SON'S Helmets assorted.	
CHRISTY'S HATS, assorted..... „	4 12

BADHAM & Co.
Agents for Ellwood & Son.,

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

LANDED per P. & O. Steamer "BARODA."

Jouvin's Kid Gloves, made specially for B. & Co. sewn with thread. Doe and Dog Skin Gloves.

For Sale. Thomas's Sewing Machines. Rs. 225.
Apollo House. Bombay.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

MILITARY AND CIVIL KIT FOR ABYSSINIA

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Warm Flannel Shirts.
½ „ Warm Lambs' Wool under Shirts.
1 „ Thick Lambs' Wool Socks.
1 „ Merino Socks.
1 One Warm Camp Rug.
1 One Solid Leather Trunk.
½ Dozen Flannel Sleeping Suits indispensable.
1 One Warm Lounging Suit.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

JAMNADASS KHOOSHALDASS ESTATE.—A Second Dividend of two per cent. on the amount of the admitted claims against this Estate, will be payable at the Office of the Trustees on and after the 6th January instant.

P. DEWAR,
NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD, } Trustees.

3rd January, 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 8 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTHOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
APOLLO STREET,
AND
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.,
And by appointment, at No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A. M.

Lockets, Broaches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A collection of views groups, and character are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW BOOKS imported for sale and to order by all opportunities and on the most favourable terms that circumstances connected with Bookselling in India will allow.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Orders are not accepted for these publications on any but *Cash terms*. A subscription list has been compiled in accordance with this principle, and will be forwarded on application.

Newspapers are sent direct from London to addresses in India.

Periodicals are enclosed in our weekly cases, and are despatched as they issue from The London Press.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, & BINDING undertaken either in England or India under careful supervision. The former can be executed in Bombay with great neatness, and includes book-printing, lithography, cardprinting, &c. &c.

PICTURE FRAMING executed under particular instructions and careful superintendence.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—*Troughton and Simms, and Elliott's* Instruments, Engineering and Mathematical, to meet the requirements of practical men; and also less expensive descriptions for Students and Amateurs Theodolites, Dumpy Levels, Prismatic Compasses, Pocket Sextants, Surveying Chains, Measuring Tapes, and all descriptions of warranted Instruments are, at all times, available, together with the requisite adjuncts, Tracing Cloth, Drawing Papers, mounted or plain, Drawing Materials, &c. &c.

GENERAL AGENCY.—As General Agents Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. undertake Indents for all descriptions of Merchandize and Goods. *Catalogues of Machinery, and Complete Illustrated Catalogues of Messrs. Dufrees and Co.'s extensive Glassware Manufactory*, and numerous others, are available for inspection and estimate.

NOTE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. *have always great satisfaction in encouraging Cash transactions by liberal discounts, and arrangements in connection with their stock in hand or English Indents.*

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,

BEGS TO INVITE THE INSPECTION of a large assortment of Goods just landed per "DELAWUR."

MUSICAL BOXES FROM Rs. 10 TO Rs. 600, playing the most Popular English, Foreign and Indian Airs with Bells, Drum and Castanet accompaniments. A large collection of the latest improvements in their mechanical constructions.

BOHEMIAN AND FRENCH GLASS Ware, Porcelain Ware of the best Dresden Manufacture, A rich variety of Vases, Table Ornaments, Flower Glasses, Toilette Sets, Ring Stands, Ornamental, Tea and Coffee Sets, &c. &c.

FANCY GOODS, HAND LOOKING GLASS made to fold in a small compass.

OIL PAINTINGS, GOLD BEADINGS.

TUCKER'S PORTABLE AND PUNKA Reading Lamps fitted up with all extras in a strong Deal Wood Case.

TUCKER'S HAND LANTERNS.

HAIR BRUSHES OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, Powder Puffs and Boxes.

ICE BOXES TO HOLD FROM 4 TO 20 lbs. a most indispensable Article for Railway Travellers.

KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, WINE Coolers.

WAX CLOTH ESPECIALLY ADAPTED for Piano or Table Covers.

LEATHER CLOTH, GREEN, BROWN and Buff Colours.

STEARIN AND SPERM CANDLES. BAR Soap.

CORN FLOUR IN 1 lb. TINS. COCOA EPPS.

DESERT FRUIT CANDIED AND IN Syrup.

DESERT CHOCOLATE. CRACKERS.

WALL PAPERS, 4,000 ROLLS FROM As. 6 to Rs. 4 per Roll.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND CHEROOT Holders.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS BY EVERY Mail Steamer.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MRS. CARROLL,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
21, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA.

HAS now received Overland an assortment of fashionable Millinery, Kid Gloves, &c. &c., carefully selected which she offers at very moderate prices, and she trusts with care and punctuality to merit the continued Patronage of all her kind constituents.

All orders promptly executed and Ladies own materials made up.

Ladies Hats and Bonnets washed, altered and Trimmed as required.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 18th instant, from parties willing to supply best Steam Coal for a period of one year.

Tenders should specify the rate per ton, delivered monthly at the Company's Premises, Colaba, the Coal being subject to the approval of the Company's Engineer.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic and American Company (Ld.)
A. E. ASHLEY,
Joint Manager, Secretaries.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr. Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unremitting personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.

Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

HAM IN CANVASS by every Overland Steamer.

Per lb.	Cash on delivery. ...Rs. 1 2	Credit. Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb. ...	...Rs. 1 0	Rs 1 2
Do. on cut	... „ 1 2	„ 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer.
DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs...	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	... „ 1 2	„ 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	„ 1 2	„ 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs. ...	... „ 1 4	„ 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

SELLING OFF.—Messrs ROGERS & Co. beg to notify for the information of their constituents, and the Public generally, that owing to the winding up of their business, they will from this date, discontinue to dispense prescriptions or supply goods on credit.

They have now on hand an extensive and well selected stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, FARINACEOUS PREPARATIONS, PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOILET REQUISITES, TOBACCOS and Sundries, which they will sell off (*for cash only*) at considerably reduced prices.

Messrs. R. and Co.'s business having been so long established, they deem it unnecessary to make any remark as to the quality of the goods they offer for sale.

They take this opportunity of returning their best thanks to those who have so kindly given them their support during the many years they have carried on business in this country, and trust that the advantage which their reduced prices now offer, will ensure a speedy clearance of their remaining stock.

Orders from outstations accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

In conclusion, Messrs. R. & Co. respectfully request that all monies due to the firm be paid as early as possible.

22 Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1868.

D. S. KEMP & Co.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
(Next to Messrs. FORBES & Co.)

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the Firm of
ROGERS & Co.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
NOW DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.

THE business being specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and the manufacture of pure drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to insure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

The long attention which the manager has devoted to the fitting up of MEDICINE CHESTS in this country will enable D. S. K. & Co to offer a selection of these invaluable requisites more varied than any hitherto available; and the little book, supplied with each Chest (D. S. K.'s Medicine Chest Companion) will fully explain the use of each remedy.

AERATED WATERS.—An inspection of their manufactory is invited. An improvement has been introduced by which uniformity of pressure is ensured, and escape of gas while bottling prevented.

Filtration, treatment with Charcoal and *tempering of the* water, are carefully provided for.

INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOODS.—D. S. K. & Co have been entrusted with the Agency for Messrs. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s Biscuits, regular supplies of which are received Overland. The various Foods, Cocoas, &c. from time to time recommended are always kept in stock.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.—These being specially for invalids' use are necessarily of the choicest qualities. A list of the brands in stock will from time to time be issued.

PERFUMERY, and Sundries strictly connected with Medicine are kept only of the very finest qualities.

The attention of suburban residents is respectfully called to the following Post Office arrangements which will facilitate and expedite the execution of any orders that may be sent to D. S. K. & Co. from Byculla, Malabar Hill, Parell, Mazagon, Colaba, &c. Prescriptions transmitted in this manner will be dispensed and forwarded *a once*

Prepaid Letters posted in any Street letter box in these districts.

Before 7-45	A. M.	will be livered in the Fort at	10	A. M.
Do.	9-45	do.	do.	do.	11-30	do.
Do.	11-15	do.	do.	do.	do.	12-30	P. M.
Do.	12-15	P. M.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.
Do.	1-45	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	do.
Do.	4-45	do.	do.	do.	do.	8	A. M.

The manager trusts that those to whom he was known as a member of ROGERS and Co.'s firm will continue to favor him with their patronage, and begs to assure them that their wants shall always meet with the same attention as he formerly gave them in that business.

5, Elphinstone Circle; next to Messrs. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Any persons having claims against, or indebted to, the estate of the late Captain WALLACE WILLIAM BENSON, Royal Artillery, are requested to communicate before the 1st March 1868 with the President, Committee of Adjustment, Captain GODFREY TWISS, R. A, commanding 5 Battery 21st Brigade R. A., Field Force, Abyssinia.

ESTATE OF RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a first Dividend at the rate of seven per cent, will be payable, on and after the 18th instant, to all creditors whose accounts have been adjusted, and whose claims have been admitted by the Trustees. Creditors are requested to produce vouchers in substantiation of their claims.

G. M. STEUART.
ARDR. HORMUSJEE.
JAMES RANKEN. } Trustees of the Estate under Act XXVIII. of 1865.

Remington's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 14th January, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that from KARTUCK SOOD the first of the year 1923, corresponding with the 8th November 1866, DORABJEE NUSSERWANJEE LILAOOWALLA ceased to be a partner in the shop carried on up to that date by the said Dorabjee Nusserwanjee Lilaowalla and BEJUNJEE FURDOONJEE KURANEE, under the name of Dorabjee Nusserwanjee.

All parties who have accounts with the said shop are therefore requested to adjust their several claims and debts with the said Bezunjee Furdoonjee Kuranee within one month from the date hereof, and from this date the said Bezunjee Furdoonjee Kuranee agrees to undertake the collection of the outstandings due to, and the payment of the debts due by the said shop.

બેજનજી ફરદુનજી.
i. e. BEZUNJEE FURDOONJEE.
લા૦ દોરાબજી નવરવાનજી
i. e. DORABJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

"FASHIONABLE MILLINERY."

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
"CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY."

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, HER RETURN FROM EUROPE and with a large and choice assort of "FASHIONABLE MILLINERY" which she selected personally, and with great care, with a view to meet the requirements of her numerous constituents.

The whole stock having arrived by the "OVERLAND ROUTE," MRS. LAKE can confidently recommend them as being the very newest goods in the market.

DRESSES &c.

MOIRE ANTIQUE, Black, White, and Coloured.
Do. Do. Stelins, and Napoleon.
Do. Do. Chine, very rich.
GLACE SILKS, Black, White, and Coloured.
WHITE AND COLOURED REPPS.
SATINS, Black, White, and Coloured "richest quality."
MUSLIN GRENADINES, White, Coloured, and Fancy.
CHAMBERY BROCHE DRESSES, for Evening wear.
TARLATAN ROBES, in all the newest colours.
ANGELIQUE ROBES, Do. Do. Do.
MERINOES, in all colours, of the finest quality made.
SILK GRENADINE, Brochs, and Plain, for Dresses.
BALL DRESSES, of all the new colours, and latest designs.
FRENCH MUSLINS, in the latest designs.
Do. Chintzes and Brilliants.
PIQUES Swiss-Check, and Dorias, for Dressing Gowns,
MANTLES, in rich black silk, of newest shapes.
Do. in Black, and White Grenadine, and Llama.
Do. in Black and White Cluny Lace.
BLACK LACE SHAWLS.
JACQUETTES, in Black Silk, and Fancy cloth.
Do. in Merinoes and Cluny Lace.
GARIBALDI'S, in Chintz, and Grenadine.
PEPLUMS, in Black Lace.
BODICES, in Lace, Cambric, Muslin, and Chintz.
SATARA Cloth for Jacquettes

FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

BRIDAL WREATHS, AND BOUQUETTES, very choice Paris made.
BRIDESMAIDS' WREATHES AND BOUQUETTES, Paris made and very choice.
WREATHES AND HEAD DRESSES, white, coloured, and black.
DRESS SETS, FOR TRIMMING BALL DRESSES.
FEATHERS AND FLOWERS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

FANS.

FANCY BALL ROOM FANS, of Elegant design.
BRIDAL SQUARES, in real Honiton lace.
BRIDAL SQUARES in Imitation Brussels lace.
VEILS FOR HATS AND BONNETS, Black, and White.
VEILS IN COLOURED GOSSAMER AND GRENADINE.
TUCKERS for Evening Dresses in RICH CLUNY and Valanceinnes Lace
HANDKERCHIEFS in rich HONITON LACE.
HANDKERCHIEFS plain French Cambric, hemmed and stitched.
"LACES"—Cluny, Valanciinnes and Maltese, of all widths.
BLONDES—Black, and White, of all widths
FANCY NET AND TULLE, Black, and White.
CRYSTAL TULLE, Black, White, and Coloured, for Bonnets and Dresses.
TARLATON, White, Pink, Green, Scarlet, Maize, and Scuffle, for Evening Dresses.
CRAPES, Black, White, and Coloured.
SLIPS OR PETTICOATS of Muslin, for Evening Dresses.
DRESSING GOWNS, in Pique, Doria, and Chintz.

BONNETS.

FRENCH DRESS BONNETS, richly trimmed, in all the newest colours
CRINOLINE, and STRAW BONNETS.
The NEW BRONZE and DRAB STRAW BONNETS

HATS.

CHRISTY'S SATIN VELVET RIDING HATS, for Ladies, of newest shape with long Lace Veils.
HATS, White, Black, Bronze, and Drab, Straw Hats, trimmed and untrimmed.
HATS, Brown, and Black Velvet Hats, for Ladies
HATS for BOYS and GIRLS White, Black, and Coloured Straw Hats.
HATS, and CAPS for BOYS in STRAW.
HATS, in Silk and Satin, for INFANTS.

RIBBONS.

New French Satin Ribbon, in all the newest colours, and of the best quality.
New Velvet and Silk Ribbons.
VELVET IN PIECE Black, and Coloured.
COLLARS AND CUFFS in Cluny Lace, TRIMMED with RIBBON.
COLLARS and CUFFS in Linen, White, and Coloured.
COLLARETTES in Black, and White, Cluny Lace, TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED.
CAMESOLES, OR PETTICOAT BODICES, trimmed with Lace, &c.
FANCY TRIMMINGS, in all Colors.
BUCKLES, Fancy Gilt.
COMBS, Fancy Gilt, Vulcanite, and Jet.
CORONETS, Fancy Gilt, Vulcanite, and Jet.
CHIGNONS "Brighton Waterfall." 4, 5, and 6 Curl, all of the latest Style.
HAIR NETS, Crystal, Beaded, and plain silk.
KID GLOVES, for Ladies, Black, White, and Coloured, MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA SEWN WITH THREAD.
THE NEW SMALL CRINOLINE SKIRTS.
CORSETS AND RIDING BELTS for Ladies, in great variety.
PETTICOATS, frilled, Embroidered, and Plain.
BOOTS, for Ladies and Children.
BOOTS, Black Kid, and Cashmere, with and without heels.

FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.

BABIES BIBS, Plain, and Embroidered, MACHINE TITCHED.
PINAFORES, in Diaper, and Muslin, TRIMMED.
PELISSES, for INFANTS Embroidered in Cashmere, Pique, & Chintz.
FROCKS, with JACKETS in Pique, Merino, and Alpaca.

KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.

BLOUSES, in White, Pique, for BOYS.
CLOAKS for INFANTS—in Cashmere, White, and Coloured, RICHLY EMBROIDERED.
HOODS, for INFANTS in Silk, and Cashmere.
BOOTS, and BOOTS for INFANTS in Lamb's Wool, LONDON MADE.
HATS—Straw, and Silk, for BABIES and CHILDREN up to 6 years of age.
BOOTS for CHILDREN, in Black Kid, and Coloured Cashmere.
MERINOES in all colours, for Childrens' Dresses.

"FOR LADIES PROCEEDING TO EUROPE."
LINSEY, and WINCEY DRESSES.
WARM PETTICOATS, in dark colours.
WARM MANTLES and HOUSE JAQUETTES, for Board Ship.
BLACK CLOTH and MERINO JACQUETTES.
WARM ARTICLES OF DRESS FOR CHILDREN.
LEATHER TRUNKS FOR OVERLAND BAGGAGE.

FOR MOURNING.

Black Silk of all qualities.
Black Crape (Patent.)
Black Alpacca, Parramata, and Mohair

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Market flat. Little or nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

...	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per sh.
1,320,000	400	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	68½ p. shar.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10.00	5,000	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	200 per share
1,980,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co...	510 to 520 p.sh
1,320,00	1,000	400	....	New Do.	60 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Ferry Land Co. ..	115 per share
110,000	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co...	No quotation
100,000	5,000	4,000	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	510 per share
....	2,000	1,100	25 p.	Port Canning... ..	170 per share
2,160,000	10,000	6,200	....	Colaba Land Co...	900 per share

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1868.

				PER CANDY.
Comrawuttee	..	Old	..	128 to 130
Akola	..	..	..	
Khandeish...	..	..	..	120 to 125
Barsee ..	..	..	..	
Dhollera ..	..	..	..	128 to 130
Bhownuggur	..	..	..	
Hingunghaut	..	..	..	135 to 138
Broach ...	..	..	..	130 to 132
Veeravul ..	..	..	..	115 to 118
Vingoria ..	..	..	..	125 to 128
Oumpta ..	..	..	..	125 to 128
DharwarSawgiuned	..	..	..	135 to 138
Oom-awuttee	..	New	..	142 to 145
Akola ..	..	..	..	

Ready Sales ... ... 675 Candies

For delivery 1,700

Market Firm.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JAN. 16.

Worgan, Colonel Inspecting General of Ord. on duty, from Poona.

Evans, Lieutenant Colonel R. A., from England.

Jacob, Captain Bombay Staff Corps, on leave.

Edward, assistant Surgeon Medical Staff, to join, from England.

Miles, Lieutenant R. A. on sick leave, from England.

Liot, Lieutenant R. A., on sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JAN. 16.

Muller, Lieut. Col. 2nd Grenadiers, on duty, to Abyssinia.			
Sheppard, Major,	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Edwards, Captain,	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Boyd, Captain	ditto	ditto	ditto.
McRae, Lieutenant,	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Gunthorpe, Lieutenant	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Ryves, Lieutenant,	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Fletcher, Lieutenant,	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Burrows, Assistant Surgeon,	ditto	ditto	ditto.
Nalan, Assistant Surgeon,	ditto	ditto	ditto.

Worgan, Colonel Inspecting General of Ord., on duty, to Aden.

Jacob, Captain Staff Corps, on leave, to Kooria

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made :—

Brigadier General J. W. Domville to be a Brigadier General of the 1st class, as a temporary measure, vice Brigadier General Raines, C.B.

Colonel R. P. Pratt, C.B., 1st Battalion 23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) Regiment, to act on the Brigade Staff, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, vice Brigadier General Domville.

Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Champion, Staff Corps, to be Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, Head Quarters, as a temporary measure.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Cadre 2nd Regiment N. I. (Grenadiers).

Lieutenant George Henry William Pagan to be captain from the 29th October 1867, vice Sweny, resigned.

Cadre 31st Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant Francis Jeffrey Jones (Staff Corps, since deceased) to have the position of captain from the 29th March 1867, vice Stubbs, retired.

Lieutenant Adam Hogg (Staff Corps) to have the position of Captain from the 15th October 1867 vice De Lancy, deceased.

Lieutenant William Henry Pye (Staff Corps) to have the position of captain from the 1st November 1867, vice Jones, deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Longston is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills for six months, on private affairs.

In supersession of G. G. O. No. 592 of 1867, it is notified that the Government of India have raised that Brigade Majors and Station Staff Officers should not be included in the list of privileged officers, under the new postal rules.

The following ruling by the Government of India is published :—

"I am directed to acquaint you that the Right Honorable the Governor General in council, as a general rule, to be deviated from only under very exceptional circumstances, is pleased to restrict for the future, an advance of pay and allowances to an Officer arriving in India to the end of the month in which he may leave the Presidency town for the purpose of joining his regiment or Station."

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be majors from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Lionel Chase Barton, and Captain George William Hanson, 3rd January 1868.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant colonel from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major Walter Vaughan Shewell 6th January 1868.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be lieutenant colonel by brevet from the date specified, under paragraph 69 of the Despatch from the Right Honorable the secretary of State for India, No. 194, dated 17th June 1858, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain and Brevet Major Francis John Oldfield, 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, 2nd January 1868.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, to be captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant John Pyne Grant, 4th January 1868.

The following order is confirmed :—

By the major General Commanding Sind Division, directing Colonel Carmichael, C.B., 95th Foot, to assume command of the division, vice Major General Malcolm, C.B., proceeding to Abyssinia.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. Clarke Jervoise received charge of the Sholapoor Sub-Collectorate and Agency on the 14th instant.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. MaxDenso as acting Consul for Prussia and for the Netherlands at Kurrachee, during the absence of Mr. A. A. Dusso.

Mr. J. Rowley, 4th Extra Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar, performed the duties of Acting 3rd Political Assistant from the 1st April to 13th June 1867, inclusive.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. W. Hughes resumed charge of his duties as Cotton Inspector in Sind, on the 27th September last.

Mr. H. Barrett, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Canara passed an examination in Canarese, on the 2nd ultimo, under the rules laid down in the Government Notification of 12th August 1863 in the Judicial Department.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. J. F. Gonsalves, Abdul Rahim Hasim, and Girdharlal Ruttonalal, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, have been attached for duty to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon H Dunn, Civil Surgeon Ahmednuggur held charge of the Office of Superintendent of Vaccination, Central Circle, from the 28th September to the 4th November 1867.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C E. Chapman is appointed to act as Government Auditor and Inspector of the Accounts of the new Bank of Bombay (Limited).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C Levett Yeats, Assistant Secretary to Government, has been allowed privilege leave of absence from the 4th January to the 4th April 1868.

NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

George C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D. has been appointed be election of the Senate, Bye-Law 23, Registrar of the University of Bombay from 1st January 1868.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA GENERAL ORDERS.

(From the Gazette of India, January 11.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. J. M. Lister to resign the Civil Service from the 20th September last.

Mr. T. S Tracy, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of two years from the date of embarkation.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude, Mr. Maynard Brodhurst, C. S., who returned from furlough on 28th ultimo.

Mr. G. H. Neville to officiate as Curator of the Geological Museum as a temporary measure.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain D. W. Laughton, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ahlichpore under Act XI of 1865.

Lieutenant J. Herschel, R. E., Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, who obtained 30 months' leave of absence to Europe on the 23rd April 1866 returned to duty on the 5th ultimo.

The services of the Rev. W. H. Tribe, Chaplain of Roy Bareilly, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

The Rev. W West, Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment to be Chaplain of Rangoon (Town).

The Rev. Finch D'Anyers Willis has been appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to grant a License to the Rev. E. Marsden, Pastor of the Bangalore Baptist Church, to solemnize marriages within the Province of Mysore.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the title of "Nawab" on Azmut Ali Khan, of Kurnaul.

Preparatory leave to proceed to Bombay is granted to Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Wright, Cantonment Magistrate of Morar, in view to his applying for leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Captain A. H. E. Campbell, Officiating Judicial Superintendent of Railways in His Highness the Nizam's dominions, is appointed to command the Hyderabad, Residency Escort, vice Major Salter resigned.

Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Nixon, Political Agent, Meywar, made over charge of his Office to Major G. P. Haywood Officiating 1st Assistant, Political Agent on the 13th ultimo.

Captain H. A. Browne received charge of the Treasury and Office of Deputy Commissioner Ahmednuggur District, from Lieutenant Colonel G. Pettiffall, on the 28th ultimo.

Mr W Knighton, Assistant in the Oudh Commission, now on leave, has been permitted by the Governor General in Council to resign his appointment.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—16TH JAN.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London...	£2 17 5 to £3 0 0 p. t.	£2 0s. Nomi.
„ Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10 0	£2 3s. 0d.
By Overland Route ..	£5 10s. 0d. to £6 0 0	....
To China	Rs. 14 per bale.	....
„ Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Jan. 13.	John Bellamy....	Calvart.....	London, Oct. 5.
16.	Captain (s) H. M. S. Elphinstone (s) ...	Drewitz.....	Mangalore, Jan. 15.
	... Dupuy.....		Porebunder, Jan. 13.
	H. M. Shipbrake.	Dunn	Suez, Jan. 1.
	Michael Scott...	Wright	Liverpool, Sep. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Jan. 16.	Royal Sandard...	Whimeray	Abyssinia.
	Gavin Steele	White	Abyssinia.
	American (s) ...	Baker	Abyssinia.

The ship *Alcaper*, R. Peterson, bound to Red Sea, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer *Ganges*, to Aden and Suez.

Ship *Holden*, to Liverpool.

Steamer *Elphinston*, to Mandvee.

Steamer *Carnatic*, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer *Ewes*, to China.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A CARRIAGE and PAIR. Price one thousand rupees, Horses alone seven hundred rupees, may be seen daily from ten to twelve A. M., Elphinstone College, Gowalia Tank.

FOR SALE.—Two PIANOS. Price two hundred and three hundred rupees respectively, may be seen daily from five to six P. M., Elphinstone College, Gowalia Tank.

NOTICE is hereby given that on SUNDAY, the 26th January 1868 at 10 A. M., will be sold by Public Auction by the Executors, the Household furniture consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Glassware, Earthenware, Surgical Instruments, Medical Books, Jewels, &c., &c., belonging to the Estate of the late Doctor Philipe Moraes at his residence, No. 120, situated at Ghuy Warree in Cavel.

On FRIDAY, the 31st idem, at 4 P. M., the said House No. 120, will be sold also by Public Auction, but if any purchaser wishes to buy the same by private sale preference will be given to a reasonable offer.

CAUTION.—Stolen from on board the S. S. "BARODA" on the 14th inst. the following Bank of England Notes.

No. 87443, 98995, for £10 each 73037, 77957/8, 77964/5, 84447, 17572, 56885, 02151, 02040/1, 02044, 19964, 17834/5, 03739/45, 02946/49 of £5 each

Persons are cautioned against receiving the above, payment of which is stopped.

Information to be given to the police.

J. J. HODGSON,
At Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 16th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—Gentlemen desirous of securing copies of the Photograph taken of the Elephants being shipped for Abyssinia can have the same by applying to the undersigned. Price Rs. 2/8 each copy, size of plate 10 by 8.

Views of the Carlee Caves, Elephanta Caves, Bhore Ghaut, Khandalla, Sholapore, Bombay, &c.

SYKES & DWYER.

THE AKOLA EXHIBITION opens on 27th of January, the distance from Bombay is 362 miles per G. I. P. Railway. European visitors may reckon upon receiving every accommodation, for the Committee have engaged the proprietor of the Byculla Hotel to provide every necessary that will conduce to their comfort, the cuisine will be under the supervision of one of the best Cooks in Bombay. Breakfast at 9, Tiffin at 1, Dinner at 7, will be served in a commodious building near to the Exhibition and in which sleeping accommodation will be provided for visitors. Terms will be as moderate as is consistent with the accommodation, Wines will be Cutler, Palmer & Co's., Beer of Ind, Coope, Bass and Allsopp's.

JEEWUNJEE HORMUSJEE GUZDUR,
Proprietor of Byculla Hotel.

MASONIC BALL.—A Masonic Ball will be given in the Town Hall THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th January, 1868.

All Masons are respectfully desired to join. Only Masons will be permitted to subscribe, no Mason being admitted as a guest.

THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION is Rs. 25, and will admit Subscriber and 3 guests (3 Ladies, or 2 Ladies, and 1 Gentleman.) Each additional guest will be charged Rs. 15 extra.

APPLICATIONS FOR TICKETS, accompanied with the amount of subscription and names of guests, to be addressed not later than the 16th January to the Honorary Secretary, No. 6, Rampart Row, or to the Honorary Treasurer, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

Masons will be allowed to appear in Masonic Costume and Jewels of their order.

HENRY MORLAND, President.
ROBERT L. KING, Hon Treasurer.
JAMES GREENWOOD, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1867.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE CLUB will make their first appearance this season,

Under distinguished Patronage, on SATURDAY, 18th January, 1868, when will be presented the much admired and popular Comedy in five acts by John Tobin, Esq. entitled

THE "HONEY MOON"

and the very laughable Farce written by G. O. Trevelyan, Esq. especially for the Indian stage, giving a faithful picture of English life in India, entitled

THE DAWK BUNGALOW
OR
IS HIS APPOINTMENT PUCKA?

PRICES OF ADMISSION

Dress Circle Rs. 5 | Gallery Rs. 2-8
Stalls „ 3 | Pit „ 1

Tickets to be had at the *Times of India* office, at the Union Press of the Secretary, and at the Theatre on the night of the Performance.

Doors open at 8 P. M., performance to commence at 8-45 precisely.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the matter of the Bombay and Kattiawar Financial and Commercial Association Limited.

UPON the application of TRIMBUCK RAMCHUNDRA and EBRAHIM NOORDEEN, Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, and upon reading the Certificate of Sir CHARLES SARGENT, dated the sixteenth of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, as to the settlement of the list of contributories the Certificate of allowance of claims on the said Company dated the thirtieth day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, the Joint Affidavit of the said Trimbuck Ramchundra and Ebrahim Noordin solemnly affirmed on the eleventh day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, the Judges summons herein dated the eighteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, and the affidavit of Sokur Narrayenjee affirmed on the sixth day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight verifying the service of such summons and the affidavit of Michael Arkin sworn on the seventh day of January instant and Mr. Macculloch appearing of Counsel for the contributories to the said Company. It is ordered that a Call of Rupees Fifteen per Share be made on all the contributories of the said Company, and it is ordered that each of such contributories do on or before the First day of February one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight pay into the Bank of Bombay to the account of the Official Liquidators of the said Company the amount which will be due from him or her in respect of such Call.—Dated this eighth day of January 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys for Official Liquidators.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR SALE—NOTE ON THE STATE OF EDUCATION IN INDIA DURING 1865-66. By A. M. MONTEATH, Esq, Under Secretary to the Government of India. (*Revised Edition.*) Published by Authority. Being No. 44 of the Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Home Department.—Price Re. 1½ in Bombay 4 annas additional to outstations.

THE BYTAL PACHESI translated into English. By Captain W. HOLLINGS, 47th B. N. I.—Rs. 1½, and 2 annas postage.

THE GRIFFIN'S AIDE-DE-CAMP. By BLUNT SPURS. 4th Edition. Rs. 12½, and 4 annas postage.

MAYNE'S PENAL CODE, 5th Edition.—Re. 1-4½, and 8 annas postage.

FOORD'S NOTES ON BUILDING & ROADMAKING; with rules for estimating repairs to tanks and channels. Compiled for the use of Overseers in the Department of Public Works. Illustrated by 36 plates. 5th Edition enlarged, with an appendix containing building data and other tables.—Rs 5½, and 4 annas postage.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

VIOLIN, GERMAN CONCERTINA, FLUTE AND OTHER MUSIC BOOKS.
FOR THE VIOLIN.

Boosey's Monthly Violinist, Nos. 1 to 8. (Operas Songs, Dances, &c.) Each	Rs.	0	6
—— 200 Dances		1	2
—— 200 English, Irish and Scotch Melodies		1	2
—— 200 Ballads and Operatic Airs		1	2
—— 200 Christy's Minstrels' Melodies		1	2
—— 100 Ballads by Balfe, Wallace, Glover, &c.		0	12
—— 41 National and Patriotic Airs of all Countries		1	2
—— 300 Dances, in 3 books		2	4
—— 100 Waltzes, by Strauss, Lanner, &Labitzky		0	12
—— 100 Country Dances, Reels, Jigs, &c.		0	12
—— 100 Christy's Minstrels Melodies		0	12
—— 100 National Melodies, English and Irish		0	12
—— 100 National Melodies, Irish and Scotch		0	12
—— 10 Standard Overtures		1	2
—— 36 Caprices or Studies, by Florillo		1	2
—— 40 Caprices or Studies by Kreutzer		1	2
—— 25 Caprices or Studies, by Rode		1	2
—— 7 Airs, with all the variations by De Beriot		0	12
—— 200 Operatic Melodies. 2 books		1	8
Chappell's 100 Operatic Melodies		1	2
—— Favorite Airs in Lurline and Victorine —— in Robin Hood		1	2
—— 100 Dances (also for Violoncello, same price)		1	2
—— 100 Popular Songs, National Airs, &c.		1	2
—— Favorite Airs from Queen Topaze & Rose of Castile		1	2
—— Favorite Airs from 11 Trovatore & La Traviata		1	2
—— in Gounod's Faust		1	2
—— Selection of Waltzes, Quadrilles, &c.		1	2
—— 100 Hornpipes, Strathspeys, Reels, &c.		0	12
Hamilton's Catechism with appendix by Bishop		1	2
Musard's 100 Quadrilles (also for flute)		1	2
Complete Operas :—			
Gounod's Mirella		1	2
Mozart's Don Juan		1	2
Rossini's Il Barbiere		1	2
Meyerbeer's Dinorah, and Les Huguenots. Each		0	12
—— Le Prophete		1	2
Wallace's Maritana		1	2
Auber's Masaniello		0	12
Flotow's Martha		0	12
Offenbach's Orphee aux Enfers		1	2
Bellini's La Sonnambula, and I Puritani. Each		0	12
—— Norma		1	2
Balfe's Satanella, 12 annas. Bohemian Girl		1	2
Donizetti's Elisire D'Amore, & Lucia di Lammermoor. Each		1	2
—— Lucrezia Borgia, Figlia del Reggimento and Don Pasquale. Each		0	12
Verdi's Luisa Miller, Ernani, Rigoletto. Each		0	12
—— La Traviata		1	2
FOR THE ENGLISH AND GERMAN CONCERTINA.			
Boosey's 200 Sacred and Secular Melodies (for English)		1	2
—— 200 Popular Songs and Dances		1	2
Regondi's Melodist—270 Popular Airs		4	8
Chappell's 100 Operatic Melodies, Songs, Dances, &c.		1	2
——100 Popular Airs, Songs, &c		1	2
Boosey's 200 Christy's Minstrels' Songs. 2 books. Each		0	12
—— 200 Songs and Dances. 2 books. Each		0	12
—— 41 National and Patriotic Airs of all Nations		1	2
Regondi's 200 Melodies		0	12
——200 Christy's Minstrels' and Buckley's Serenaders' Songs		0	12
Franz Nava's 100 Scotch & Irish Melodies (also for violin, flute, cornet, &c.) Each		1	2
——100 Christy's Minstrels' ditto		1	2
FOR THE FLUTE.			
Boosey's 100 Exercises and Studies		1	2
——100 Operatic Melodies		0	12
Chapell's Favorite Airs in Robin Hood		1	2
—— in Lurline & Victorine		1	2
—— from Queen Topazes, &c.		1	2
—— from 11 Trovatore & La Traviata		1	2
——100 Popular Songs, National Airs, &c.		1	2
——100 Dances, & Selection of Godfrey's Waltzes, &c. Each		1	2

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 15th Jan., 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST, RUPEES 8½

TO BE PUBLISHED,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

1868.

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the wide-spread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is to place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projectors, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed.

"The Municipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves); all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally; and in fact every scrap of information (such as the recent opening of the Null Market, and the present state of the Office of Municipality). The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain a file of the papers published during each year and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. It starts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place.

At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages.

The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve per annum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month—a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—SUBSCRIBERS are informed that by the kind consent of Mr. REMINGTON the next Assembly will take place at Framjee Hall, Breach Candy, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor requests the honor of the company of Officers in Her Majesty's Civil, Military and Naval services at a Ball at Government House, Parell, on Wednesday the 12th of February next at ½ past 9 o'clock.

Members of the above services desirous of attending are requested to send their cards to the Aide-de-Camp in Waiting *at their earliest convenience.*

Full Dress.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,
Military Secretary.

Government House, Malabar Point, 16th January, 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1868.

THROUGHOUT the correspondence recently published respecting the view taken of our rule by the natives, hardly any mention is made of the peculiar influence often acquired by particular officers. Sir Richard Temple did casually allude to it as a thing well-known in this country: yet as far as can be inferred from the style of many important measures of the Government at home, it is scarcely recognized in any way as a stronghold of the State. We have constantly exclaimed against the new organization of the native army, as based on a system which gives no chance to European officers to obtain that loving respect from their men, which added ten-fold vigour to their arms under such leaders as Munro, Napier and Outram. It is not at all impossible that Sir Charles Wood of bitter memory may live long enough to see some fearful disaster resulting from his misguided management. We have even now the anomaly of seeing Madras officers gazetted to Bombay regiments, an anomaly equally distasteful to officers and men. Under such a system, *esprit de corps* must die away: duty has become a mere affair of routine, and although our officers as they ever have done, do it unflinchingly, there can remain but little of that personal liking and esteem for each other which once subsisted between them and their men. A still more alarming sign of the times is the indifference to each other's regard which is now growing up between the Civil officers and the people under them. The repulsion between the European and the native has many natural causes; officers who have undergone the period of the mutiny and whose friends may have been slaughtered in that convulsion will always have a barrier between themselves and the people of the soil. Officers of the Queen's regiments come out here against their will: India is to them a dreary land of exile and the connexion with the country is too short to give them much interest in its welfare. But there are none of these drawbacks in the case of the younger members of the civil service and the uncovenanted departments. They have all taken the Queen's service in this country knowing what its attractions were and how long it was to last. They have, as a rule, got on rapidly in their profession, and the statistics of the numbers of men who come out to India as loafers on the mere chance of picking up some piece of patronage, show that the competition of life at home makes any individual's chance of success very small. We do not mean to say that there is any deficiency of talent or even of application in the Government service compared to what there used to be. It is customary for uninformed people to speak of the officers of fifty years back as if these latter had possessed qualifications which are not to be found in these days. This is a mistake: even the most distinguished of the early officials knew less of the languages and native customs than one of average ability does now. The traditionary accounts of both Elphinstone and Munro are to the effect that they could speak hardly any Indian language except Hindustani; it is not even very clear whether Wellington who is still remembered all over the Deccan, the Carnatic and Mysore knew even that mongrel dialect. Superior men like these, with all the curiosity of genius, did take an intelligent interest in the customs of a foreign, an unknown, country, and were thus able to adapt their measures thereto. But most of their information was obtained second hand through the medium of karkoons who knew Hindustani or Persian; their ignorance of the ordinary vernaculars prevented them from much intercourse with the common people. The records of the East India House show that they were about as often deceived by their understrappers as lazy and incapable officers are at present, but with all these disadvantages, their position compelled them to mix more among the natives than most men do now-a-days. There are still living many old people who recollect the Peshwa's rule in Poona when the four bungalows of the four European Residents there stood in a row near the Judge's house at the Sungum. This comparative isolation was, as events proved, a better mode of training foreigners to understand the character of the Oriental races than Anglo-Indian society in big stations affords in our time. Men who have been caught young for India service, and who in order to become efficient rulers of Asiatics, ought as Mr. George Campbell says, to become slightly Asiatic in character themselves, do all they can to keep up the veriest forms of difference which distinguish European society. There being none of that friendly acquaintance which was common of old, very few of our younger officers are able to appreciate the good qualities of the natives: this is one of the reasons why we are so anxious seemingly to make all Hindus into spurious Europeans. Government has no lack of officers who can discourse glibly on the benefits of education or sanatory reform; this is very well in its way, yet it is not the chief business of Government. What is most of all required is such a close supervision of the outlying towns and country which shall see even ordinary justice done between man and man. We have the schools visited regularly but no one takes any trouble with the civil and criminal courts presided over by natives. Fraud and perjury increase every day; rules of procedure are not watched; the technical doctrines of evidence defeat substantial justice. If the superior officers had that ready regard for the common natives which is shown in all the correspondence of their predecessors of the last generation, they could, to a very great extent, effect a wondrous change. We are becoming so tremendously English that we can only think in one line; our imagination is so overridden by prejudice that very few of us can comprehend the views taken by the natives. The instances are becoming very rare in which district officers know their people well or could in the event of an emergency or intended outbreak, get hold of secret information. Regular attendance at church is thought more of a duty than proceeding on circuit; and the old notion, which held that duty was greater than all things, is changing to a dilettante kind of liberality. We even find, as we noticed a few days ago, that the Governor in Council in his administration report, enters into the details of a new privy. The report was intended to be sent home where people take much more interest in such things than they do here. Another instance of this petty-fogging deference to English notions was an order published some time since by a high ecclesiastical dignitary requiring native candidates for ordination to wear European breeches to hide their calves. Although there is no proof of St. Peter or St. Paul having worn the garment in question, European priests ought to defer to the prejudices of their flock in matters where there is no invasion of Christian liberty. In the same way, it was quite right of the Irish Bishop to require Oliver Goldsmith to take off his red velvet inexpressibles before he put on the gown and cassock. But in India where the climate makes the particular article of dress very unnecessary and disagreeable, it ought not to have been insisted upon among the natives. Its absence does not really create impure thoughts among the native women: they see nothing indelicate in the wearing of dhotras by their brothers and husbands. A taste for ecclesiastical millinery is harmless in England where the clergy must have something to discuss and where the people are self-dependent. But in this land of famines, of fever and cholera, of local oppression and clever fraud, of bankruptcies and liquidations, there is plenty of good honest work to be done, and we should leave veneering till afterwards, perhaps to future generations. Our stupid forgetfulness of native feeling makes our measures so unpopular in their forms, that they fail in their intentions.

It was announced in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, that Mr. C. E. Chapman has been appointed to act as Government Auditor and Inspector of the accounts of the new Bank of Bombay.

THE latest accounts from His Excellency Sir Robert Napier are dated 11th January, when he reports "that affairs are in every way improved since former reports, and that the epidemic amongst the mules is serious. The pack bullocks at Bombay should be sent as soon as possible.—They do not suffer, Health of troops excellent." We have on several occasions drawn attention to the large number of pack bullocks still at Tannah; most of these animals have been there since October last, and unless there is some pressure put on the Marine Department they are likely to be there some months longer. There are still a number of transport train officers in Bombay, and there appears to be much discontent amongst them on account of being kept here for months absolutely doing nothing but looking after a few ponies.

THE *Englishman* :—It was rumoured in Cabool that, under the tripartite engagement between the Ameer Shere Ali, the Russian Governor of Turkestan, and the Shah of Persia, the Russians are to assist Shere Ali with a force of 2,000 men and three guns, and, if further aid be required, the Shah of Persia is to contribute a contingent of equal strength.

THE same :—The following is a corrected return of the opium sale held on Thursday last. The general average was Rs. 1,382-10-3, whilst, at the first sale of last year, it was only Rs. 1,239-7-2.

RESULT.

Of 2300 Chests of Behar, Rs. 31,80,075, and 1700 Chests of Benares Opium.

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		Proceeds.
Behar { 1865-66	410	1370	1365	1365	8 9½	5,59,875
{ 1866-67	1890	1390	1365	1386	5 7	26,20,200
Benares. ...	1700	1370	1365	1365	7 9	23,21,325

THE same :—The following additional orders have been issued with the sanction of the Government for the guidance of officers in command of British regiments under orders to return to England. After the volunteering has closed all the surplus arms are to be surveyed and returned into the nearest arsenal, together with all surplus accoutrements and ammunition, other than that in the pouches. On reaching the port of embarkation all surplus arms, owing to casualties on the road, together with the ammunition in the pouches, is to be returned into the Ordnance stores, one stand of arms and set of accoutrements only being taken on board for each soldier, ammunition being provided on board the vessel for the use of the troops if required.

THE same :—In September last the question was raised by the Commander-in-Chief in India, whether soldiers, who had enlisted or engaged in Her Majesty's Army in India, under the Army Service Act of 1847, after the passing of the new Enlistment Act of last year, or between the 20th of June last and the receipt of the new Act, should not be re-attested under the latter Act. Instructions have now been received from His Royal Highness Commanding in Chief that all enlistments and re-engagements made in his country, or in any station abroad, will be valid if made according to the terms of the Act then in possession of the authorities at the place where the re-enlistment takes place, provided, such enlistment and re-engagement is conformed before the receipt of the new Act

THE same :—As we feared, the state of Upper Burmah is far from being so quiet as could be wished by the friends of the King. The Shans and Karens are restless, and under the guidance of the rebel Prince, may yet give the King considerable trouble, and, in addition to this source of confusion the measures of His Majesty are but ill-calculated to secure the confidence and support of the people. In spite of the bad harvests which followed the outbreak of the Princes in August 1865, the King chose to take a leaf out of Mr. Massey's book and endeavour to impose an Income-tax on the faithful residents of his capital. This tax was met from the outset by a considerable amount of opposition, and now we are informed that the attitude of the nobles has compelled the King to refer the whole matter for revision to the Neel Agoun or Royal Council.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—We are glad to see that the Honorary Secretary to the Cyclone Relief Fund promises the Public "the fullest details of its distribution." The Famine and Cyclone Funds, that public calamities have brought into existence during the last few years, have left such large balances of unexpended charity, that it will be a pleasant change to see that all the 1867 subscriptions have been appropriated, leaving no balance at the Bank of Bengal. The har

with a portion of the cavalry scrambled up the hill as best as we could.

8. The position, which was a strong one from the natural obstacles, had been made more so by the outlaws as above described, and they also had the advantage of being armed for the most part with double barrelled guns and rifles which they used effectively, but nothing could withstand the gallant dash with which our troops assailed the position, reserving their fire until they reached the crest of the hill where, I grieve to say, Captain Hebbert fell mortally wounded through the body and spine, killing two of the rebels, however, before he was shot down. He lingered until mid-night, when he died, conscious to the last and satisfied in having nobly done his duty.

9. Major Reynolds at the head of his party was on the crest of the hill, simultaneously with Captains Hebbert and LaTouche. He received a severe wound on the head from a musket ball, cutting the scalp down to the bone, but fortunately not injuring the latter. Nothing could exceed his coolness and intrepidity. I am glad to state he is in a fair way of recovery.

10. Captain LaTouche was apparently unhurt when I last saw him at the top of the hill, but, as some of the gang broke down on the N. E. side where the Nuggur Seebundee should have been, he followed after them with a few men and seizing a horse from one of the Seebundee, mounted and galloped after some of the runaways, shot one with his revolver and had dismounted to finish him with his sword, and another whom he had also wounded, when the man firing his musket from his hip, shot him through the left side, receiving his death at the same time from a thrust of Captain LaTouche's sword. Jemedar Ulvee was immediately up but too late to be of use. The wound was mortal and Captain LaTouche died in his arms, in about a quarter of an hour, having shown a brilliant example of bravery and heroism to his men which will be long remembered.

11. The losses amongst our men were also heavy. Captain Harris with a portion of the 1st Lancers succeeded also in scrambling up the N. W. face of the hill, which the Nuggur Seebundee should have done. He suffered a loss of four men in the attempt; two killed and two wounded (since dead). The federal Seebundee lost four killed and wounded; the 17th N. I. one killed and one Seebundee of Nuggur, who had joined the federal Subundee party was also killed, making a total of 2 European officers and 10 men killed; one European officer and one man wounded.

12. The Waghur gang was under the leadership of the notorious Dewoo Maneck, and it is a source of great satisfaction to me to record that he was amongst the killed, with 16 others; whilst Sukker Mukram Jemedar, out against Nuggur, and another of the gang, Bhoja Mher of Porebunder, have been taken alive but badly wounded.

13. Sukkur Jemedar has recognized the bodies of his dead comrades, of whom I append a list, from which it will be seen that besides Dewa Maneck, Poonja Maneck, and Moundia Seedee, long known as Mohadoo Maneeks Nenchunu, and who carried him out of Baroda jail (in his flight) have been killed. It became dark before the affair was over, but from the statement given by our two prisoners, 7 only are said to have escaped; of these three were seen to be wounded and the traces of them were taken next morning to the sugarcane field at Chawundee from which the gang was first started. As this is a Nuggur village, I have called upon His Highness the Jam's Agent here to produce them. Amongst the wounded, Sukkur Jemedar states, was Hado Kurvaee, a noted Waghur. The traces of the remaining four were taken towards the Allict hills and they most probably will join Mooloo Maneck in the Burda Hills, where Sukkur states him to be lying concealed.

14. I think Government may consider that a severe blow has now been given to this gang, and I am not without hope of Mooloo Maneck giving himself up, as it has long been known that Dewoo Maneck was the person who has hitherto prevented him from doing so. It is essentially necessary, however, that summary measures should be taken against all who have been harbouring or assisting this gang. This is due to all past sufferers from the Waghurs' outrages, and especially we owe it to our murdered officers, that we should not fail to punish all who have been traitors among us. My former letter, of the 23rd instant, will, I trust, have proved, how little necessity there is for any pity being shown towards persons aiding, in however slight a degree, such a gang of ruffians as these men are known to have been.

15. I have requested Major Reynolds and Captain Harris to furnish reports of the conduct of the men under their command on the late occasion, which are forwarded. I owe much to both these officers for the very ready and efficient assistance they have given me during the late trying occasion. Of the gallantry displayed by both it is needless to write. Both showed by their example what European leaders can do on occasions of difficulty, and I feel sure Government will not fail to appreciate the same.

16. The victory we have gained is clouded over by the sad loss we have suffered in the deaths of Captains Henry Hebbert and Charles LaTouche. Both these officers have been invaluable to me of late. Captain Hebbert was thoroughly acquainted with the districts in which the rebel gang were wont to move about and find shelter, and this knowledge would have served me in good stead, when prosecuting the cases I have now on hand. A brave and gallant soldier, Government has lost in him a laborious and zealous political officer, and I know of no one who more earnestly entered into work and tried his utmost to do his duty. Captain LaTouche knew not fear; his bravery on the late occasion is the theme of all. Young, ardent, and impulsive, his daring carried him on rashly, I fear, to his death. As an Assistant he was indefatigable, and his loss will be very great in this Agency, for he showed by his aptitude the making of a first-rate political officer, and in every thing to which he devoted himself to put his whole soul to the work, indifferent alike as to the trouble and anxiety it entailed. I grieved for him and Captain Hebbert as loved friends of many years standing, and can assure Government that in their premature deaths, it has lost officers of rare and great promise. Of Jemedar Syed Ulvee, of the Federal Seebundee, I cannot speak in terms of sufficient praise. Colonel Keatinge has before brought his conduct to the notice of Government, and a sword has been presented him. He showed much gallantry in the field, and has also got his portion of the Federal Seebundee in such first-rate order, that I considered they helped in a great measure to secure the success we had, and I would beg to suggest that some mark of distinction should be bestowed upon him for his conduct, and I know it was the intention of the late Governor Sir Bartle Frere, when he was at Veeravul in January, to bring his loyalty and devotion prominently to the notice of the Supreme Government.

17. Jemadar Saleh Hindee of Joonagur, with a small portion of his men, joined the Federal Seebundee and behaved most gallantly. It must be remembered that this portion of the Federal Seebundee belonged to the Joonaghur contingent, and it showed extremely well to see them exerting themselves under the eyes of their Chief's own official, and I trust that Government may see fit to notice the conduct of this official.

18. It is with pain I have to record the cowardice displayed by the Nuggur Seebundee under Jalamsing; threats and entreaties had no effect; and I feel now convinced that with very rare exceptions we can never calculate upon obtaining efficient aid from them or any other Seebundee, under the organisation of the Native Durbars, in putting down desperate characters, such as these Waghurs. Had they done their duty in the slightest degree, not a Waghur would have escaped; but they would not even stand at a distance to surround their position, and Captain LaTouche owes his death to their cowardice alone. A report of their behaviour will be made to his Highness the Jam, which, I feel assured, he will receive with regret, as he has been most anxious to have these outlaws crushed, and has entrusted his Agent, Popat Veljee, with full powers, and stimulated with offers of large reward, all who will assist in putting them down.

19. In concluding this report I beg to bring to the notice of Government the creditable behaviour of my judicial clerk, Mr. Falkers, who attended me all through, and was of the greatest assistance when Captains Hebbert and LaTouche were first shot down.

20. The Fouzdar of Wuddalee, Nursee, and the Jemadar of the Patrol, Abdool Roomar, both of Nuggur, who followed the traces of the gang and sent us word of their position, also accompanied Captain Hebbert in the attack, and are deserving of much commendation. They were the only persons, however, that behaved with anything like spirit on the occasion, and their conduct will be brought to the notice of His Highness the Jam.—I have, &c.

W. W. ANDERSON,
Acting Political Agent.

From Captain H. W. Harris, commanding detachment 1st Cavalry.
To the Political Agent, Kattyawar.
Camp Machurda, 30th Dec. 1867.

SIR,—I beg to report for your information that yesterday evening about 5 P. M., when we came in sight of a party of Waghur rebels, 26 in number, on the hill called Tohur near the village of Machurda, I had with me under my command 42 sabres as per margin,* and having divided them into two parties sent one round by the east side of the hill under Ressaldar Major Mahomed Ally, while I took command of the party on the west side. On extending both parties we surrounded three-fourths of the hill, North, East, and West sides, and remained in this position till the arrival of the infantry detachment under Major Reynolds, who on coming up extended and charged the hill. During the time the infantry were climbing up I had closed in my men and galloped to the base to prevent any of the rebels from escaping, for which purpose I left a party at the foot, and taking the remainder of my sowars, succeeded with great difficulty indeed to gain the summit, and aid in driving the rebels from their position and cut down those we could on the top. This I grieve to say was not effected without my losing a few men, who behaved in a most gallant manner. On the east side with the party under the Ressaldar Major, one man was severely wounded and has since died. This sowar was with Captain LaTouche when in pursuit of the few favoured by darkness who escaped us. I beg to represent that the ground from the base of the hill to the top was such that no cavalry could have charged up it, as in places the rocks were very steep, and the whole ground was covered with large loose stones; as also to report the brave conduct of the native officers and men belonging to the detachment for the manner in which they gained the height under the greatest difficulties and danger. I would here specially mention the names of the Ressaldar Major Mahomed Ally and Jemadar Ameen Khan as deserving of great praise, as also those included on the list of casualities.

Sowar Sheik Mahomed Osman, 3rd troop.
,, Ragoobar Sing 3rd do.
,, Kalara Candy 4th do.
,, Succaram Woray 4th do.

killed, and one horse wounded.

I have, &c. &c.
(Signed) H. W. HARRIS, Captain,
Commanding Detachment 1st Cavalry.

From Major J. H. Reynolds, commanding detachment 17th Regiment N. I.,
To the Political Agent, Kattyawar,
Camp Machurda, 30th December, 1867.

Sir,—Agreeably to instructions received from you, I have the honour to report that on the evening of the 29th December 1867, about 5-30 P. M., I reached the base of the hill Tohur near the village of Machurda, on which a party of Waghur rebels had taken up their position. I divided my men into two bodies, of one of which I took command, accompanied by Subedar Sheik Mytab, and proceeded up the South West side of the hill. The other party was led by Captain Hebbert (who volunteered his services) accompanied by Subedar Crishna Pollow, up the West and North West side, both parties moving simultaneously in extended order. The rebels kept up a severe fire on us under most unfavourable circumstances on account of the rocky and steep incline. On reaching the summit we drove the enemy from the plateau in the North East side of the hill where they took shelter behind large rocks, and still continued firing. I deeply regret to report that Captain Hebbert, who had behaved in a most gallant manner in leading on his men, met with his death wound on the plateau, and beg to record that I personally witnessed his gallantry. Private Sahib Deen Bhylia here fell, shot dead, having bravely followed close behind Capt. Hebbert. My men had now the advantage of being partially under cover, from which position our fire proved very destructive to the rebels. I would here mention that the enemy's attention was partially attracted by a cross fire from other parties coming up the hill, to which I attribute the small casualties of my party. Casualties:—Captain Hebbert, mortally wounded and since dead; Private Sahibdeen Bhylia killed; Major Reynolds severely wounded. In conclusion I beg to bring to your notice the gallant behaviour of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men of my detachment during the whole affair. I am extremely sorry that this report has not reached you earlier, owing to my indisposition.—I have, &c.

(Signed) J. H. REYNOLDS, Major,
Commanding Detachment 17th Regt. N. I.

List of Waghur gang of outlaws killed and captured on 29th December 1867.

1	Waghur Dewa Manek, resident of Okha.	
2	Waghur Poonja Manek, do	
3	Waghur Kato Ebhlo, do	
4	Mahmudia Seedee, resident of Okha.	
5	Tharo Bramin. do. do.	
6	Karson Mehre, do. Burda.	
7	Muzar Mekranee, do. Porebunder.	
8	Charon Cumma (lately joined) do. (unknown)	
9	Purdesee Ramsing do. Porebunder.	
10	Syud Mooltanee, Punjabee, do. do.	
11	Talpooree Bawa do. Bamnasa in Buraree	
12	Oomer Sindee do. Rogra	
13	Sindee Arab do. Drappa	
14	Sindee Tumachee do. do.	
15	Peeta Aheer do. Sorut.	
15	Aheer Hurwa do. Nuraree in Surat.	
17	—— Heera do. do.	

Captured.

18	Shukoor Jemedar, badly wounded through shoulder, Nuggur.
19	Bhooja Mehar, leg broken, Porebunder.

Arms Captured.

7	Double barrelled guns and rifles.
8	Single, do.
4	Country matchlocks
20	Swords.
1	Spear.

(Signed.) W. W. ANDERSON,
Acting Political Agent.

From Col. W. W. Anderson, Acting Political Agent, Kattywar.
To the Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.
1st January 1868.

Sir,—In the letter noted in the margin (No. 178 W., dated 28th December 1865) Col. Keatinge brought to the notice of Government the very meritorious services of Jemadar Syud Ulvee bin Abdoola, and in token of the appreciation of them by Government a sword was presented to him.

2. Jemadar Ulvee was subsequently transferred as native assistant to the Kattyawar Federal Sebundee under the European Commandant, and upon him devolved the responsible duties of raising the corps and taking charge of the district of Soruth until the arrival and since the departure of Lieutenant Hemsted. In this capacity he displayed great talents both as a commander of native soldiers and as a police officer, raising and drilling an efficient corps, and in patrolling the districts placed under his charge, for it must be remembered that Lieutenant Hemsted remained in the province only three months, and had yet to acquire a knowledge of the country and of the peculiar duties of his position.

3. For the efficiency of the corps the Jemadar raised and commanded, and his own courage and conspicuous gallantry, I have only to refer to the late action with the Waghur bands near Machurda, reported to Government in my letter dated the 30th ultimo. The men led by him and Capt. LaTouche behaved very admirably under fire and suffered most severely from the enemy, and Syud Ulvee, who never left the side of Captain LaTouche, had a miraculous escape.

4. Syud Ulvee belongs to a most respectable family of Patun under Joonaghur, and from his long connection with this agency and from constant association with European gentlemen, as well as personal predilections, he is more of a European than Asiatic in character. As a well earned reward for this series of most meritorious services, it was my intention to recommend him for the appointment of special officer of the Kattyawar Federal Sebundee corps, which he has raised and commanded, the same having been recently vacated by Lieut. Hemsted, but as Government have been pleased to confer the post upon another officer (Lieut. Grant) I see no other way of showing our appreciation of such loyalty and good services at the risk of life, than to recommend him to an order of merit of the first class.

5. The distinction if conferred, will be highly prized; its bestowal will be looked upon by his countrymen as a proud distinction; and it will be an incentive to all to endeavour to follow in his footsteps.

6. In considering this recommendation I trust Government will remember the singularity of the example set by Syud Ulvee to his countrymen and to the native soldiery of the different durbars in Kattyawar, some of whom as a body have not yet shown any inclination to be true to their salt, and the conduct of the Nuggur Sebundee on the late occasion was only one of numerous instances in which the Sebundees of different native states have invariably disgraced themselves and their employers when placed face to face with the Waghur banditti.—I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(signed) W. W. ANDERSON,
Acting Political Agent.

Kattywar, Political Agency,
Camp, 1st January 1868.

The resolution of Government on the above papers was published in the *Bombay Gazette* yesterday.

* 1 Ressaldar Major, 1 Jemadar, 5 duffedars, 1 trumpeter, 3 naiks, and 31 sowars.

THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Wundrawun Luckmidass, a merchant.
Hormusjee Eduljee Madun, trading under the names of Eduljee and Cursetjee Madun as general merchant.
Henry Thomas Martin, unemployed.
Toolseedass Purmanundass, a broker.
Dama Cana, a potter.
Govind Apajee, and Jeejee woman, the first is unemployed, and the second a courtesan.
John Hutchinson, an engineer.
Bulwuntrao Witul, and English writer.
Captain John Bennett, a captain in Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps.
Gabriel Viegas, lately trading as a general merchant and commission agent under the name and firm of P. M. de Silva & Co.
Noor Mahomed Hajee Hassun and Abdool Rahimon Hajee Hassum, lately traded under the name and firm of Noor Mahomed Hassun and Noor Mahomed Hajee Hussun and Co., as piece goods, &c., dealers.
Ally Meeya Ebram Saheb Loongdy, a muccadum.
Ameerbhoy Husonbhoy and Curimbaee, dealers in milk.
Govind Sudasew, Mahadoo Govind, and Luckmabaee, dealers in vegetables.
Henry Streatfield, unemployed.
Jugjiwun Dhurumsey, lately trading as a general merchant in partnership with Jeewa Ramji, Runsord Rowjee, and Damji Desur, under the names and style of Motichund Dhurumsey.
Dewcajee Govind Gholub, and Luxumee, his wife, bullock cart keepers.
Mahomed Abbas bin Fuckir Mahomed Fuckjee, and Mahomed Esmail bin Fuckir Mahomed Fuckjee, the first is a peon in the Secretariat office, and the second a pendalman.
Mathew Barretto, a Sub-Inspector in the Health Department.
Cooverjee Bomanji, unemployed.
Cader Koti Ally and Abdool Poker, unemployed.
Coonji Mahomed Oulunder, a basket vendor.
Khutri Hajee Jacoob Oomer, a hawker.
Govind Gopal and Crustnabaee, gilt maker.
Tatia Bhewa, Taebaee, his wife, and Dhondee Tatia, the first and second are milk vendors, and the third a cart-driver.
Janoobhaee Vulud Rajoobhoy, a muccadum.
Khutri Jooma Vuria, and Noor Mahomed Jooma, labourers.

Orders in the matters of the above-named Insolvents' Petitions, that the real and personal Estates and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Section VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

FORT POLICE COURT.—16TH JAN.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

SHEIK BULLEN ALLANCE, a butcher, was convicted of having allowed a quantity of offal and intestines to accumulate in his house in Assanconcalafa Road, and was fined Rs. 5 for the offence, the amount to be augmented by five rupees for every further day on which the offience should continue.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

HENRY MADDEN, seaman of the British ship *Melverby* was sent to the House of Correction to suffer four weeks' inprisonment with hard labour for having been guilty of wilful disobedience or lawful commands.

MAZAGON POLICE CURT.—16TH JAN.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.

THEFT.—Mallee Dhurmapooree was convicted of stealing a piece of wearing apparel belonging to one Sebastian D'Costa, and was sentenced to a months' imprisonment in the County Jail with hard labour.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT PAYING FARE.—A Hindoo named Doorgaram was charged with travelling on the G. I. P. Railway line from Poona to Bombay, without having previously paid his fare to the officials of the Company. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined two rupees.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—With reference to the letters that have appeared in your paper regarding the Mechanics' Building Company, I would recommend *all* tenants to purchase a few shares in the Company call a meeting of the shareholders, and resist the impending rise in the rents. I may mention that I have recently purchased a few shares at from 35 to 40 rupees per share, and I have no doubt 50 or 100 more could be picked up easily.

SHAREHOLDER.

II

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Referring to the subject of Rodney's and Tenant's letters, may I ask the Secretary, would he have proposed this increase on rents if he had to pay for his quarters as every one else? He may fancy he will earn the good opinion of some of the shareholders and Directors by this smart move, but let me assure him that he is doing a deal of harm to the Company. The majority of the tenants are in the receipt of limited incomes, and are not in a position to occupy bungalows at 100 Rs. or more. Every tenant has to get his rooms painted and white washed at his own cost, the landings are not lighted, and an accident happened to a lady but the other evening.

Allow me to ask in conclusion one more question.

Will the Secretary's pay be raised in proportion, now that the rent has been increased by 10 per cent?

ERIN.

Albion Place, Byculla, 16th January 1868.

ILL TREATMENT OF INDIAN PILGRIMS AT MECCA.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 15th November 1867.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—With reference to your letter in the Foreign Department, dated 23rd October (No. 177) 1866, on the subject of alleged cruelties practised towards British Indian subjects on their pilgrimage to Mecca, I transmit herewith, for the information of your Excellency's Government, the accompanying correspondence* received from Her Majesty's Minister at Constantinople relative to the protection to be afforded to Indian pilgrims *en route* to Mecca and Medina.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

STAFFORD R. NORTHCOTE.

From H. P. BARRON, ESQ., *to the Secy. of State for India, dated 24th September 1867.*

On receiving your Lordship's despatch No. 17 of the 29th ultimo, instructing me to act in accordance with the wishes of the Secretary for India, which were that I should use my discretion as to the course which I might consider it expedient to take relative to the alleged ill treatment of Indian pilgrims at Mecca, I desired Mr. A. Sandison to draw up a Memo. for presentation to the Porte founded on the circumstances which had come to his knowledge during his stay in the Hedjaz, as also the facts reported in his despatch No. 33 of the 10th of June last, addressed to H. M.'s Acting Agent and Consul General in Egypt.

I have now the honor to enclose herewith a copy of that Memo., which I think commendable for its clearness. I presented the same yesterday to Faud Pacha with some verbal comments. His Highness promised that instructions should be sent accordingly to the Grand Vizier, but added that it was impossible to ensure the safety of pilgrims across the desert, and that their best precaution was to travel in caravans.

Memo. regarding the measures to be taken on behalf of Indian Pilgrims proceeding to Mecca and Medina.

During the course of the past year, the Indian Government of the Britannic Majesty forwarded to the British Consulate at Jedda a series of complaints formally preferred by Indian pilgrims against the Turkish Authorities of the Hedjaz, as well as against the leaders of the camel-drivers and escorts whose business it is annually to conduct Indian caravans from Mecca to Medina.

Although the British Authorities at Jedda would have found it difficult to establish the truth of these complaints, still we can believe that the absence of all public security in the Hedjaz alone suffices to give a sort of consistency to the statements made by the Indian pilgrims.

In the exceptional circumstances in which the Hedjaz is placed, scarcely presenting any analogy with the other provinces of the Turkish Empire as regards people, administration, and public security, it cannot be expected that Indian pilgrims, any more than pilgrims of another nationality, should be able to accomplish the pilgrimage from Mecca without being exposed to dangers, hardships, and vexations, arising as much from the character of the country itself, as from the innate propensity of the Bedonins to stealing.

It must, nevertheless, be observed that the influence and favor of the grand Sheriff of Mecca could, as a general rule, assist greatly in ensuring the safety of Indian pilgrims, for it is he who furnishes them with a pass to enable them to visit Medina, and it is ordinarily during this journey that the pillage, the vexations, and sometimes even the murder, of which Indian pilgrims are often the victims, commence.

Whilst they are thus treated, it must not be forgotten that it is they who always give the largest donations to the Haremi Sheriff, and leave behind them the most money in the country. It is also a well known fact that a considerable portion of the indigenous population of the holy cities, who scarcely follow any trade, find ordinarily during the period of the pilgrimage, an opportunity of acquiring the means of subsistence for the rest of the year.

In view of these considerations and of the sympathy which Indian pilgrims awaken in the bosom of their co-religionists, it is to be hoped that they will find, in future, security and protection in the kindly disposition of the Sublime Porte from which the grand Sheriff of Mecca holds his authority. It is then desirable that the Sublime Porte should give such instructions to that functionary as will secure to Indian pilgrims—

1*st*.—Their personal safety and the enjoyment of the privileges accorded to all pilgrims during their sojourn in Mecca, and, if there be any occasion, the power of personally bringing their complaints to the knowledge of the grand Sheriff.

2*ndly*.—That immediately on their arrival at Jedda, they be placed under the special protection of the Agent of the grand Sheriff residing in that city.

3*rdly*.—That on leaving Mecca to go to Medina, they be accompanied by a Mehmandar of the grand Sheriff, who should look to their safety up to the time of their departure from the latter city to proceed to Jedda at the conclusion of the pilgrimage.

Constantinople, the 23rd September 1867.

THE STATE OF EDUCATION IN INDIA.

The following Communication has been placed at our disposal:—

Poona, Office of Director of Public Instruction, 9th December 1867.

To C. GONNE, ESQ., Secretary to Government, Educational Department, Bombay.

SIR,—In reference to your letter No. 390, dated 13th July last, I have the honour to submit for the information of Government the following remarks, which a careful examination of Mr. Monteath's "Note on the State of Education in India in 1865-66" have suggested to me:—

1. I would first beg to point out the omission from this "Note" of all mention of Educational "Standards." In England the annual Educational Returns state the number of children throughout the inspected schools who have passed respectively under the different standards laid down by the Committee of Council. And in this Presidency all Governmental and aided schools are examined under prescribed standards, and a definite notion of the instruction imparted can always be obtained by reference to the Inspector's tables of passed pupils. In other Presidencies these precise *data* are wanting, but still Mr. Monteath might, I humbly think, have aimed at giving the reader some information as to the instruction really imparted in different classes of schools. For instance (paragraph 174), what is it that the Masters of Huikaoundee Schools, with their wretched salaries of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per mensem, are expected to teach? Of the 155,255 pupils in Lower Class Schools of the North-Western Provinces (paragraph 159), how many can read or write? how many would pass in the first four simple rules of arithmetic? Again (paragraph 165), what are the qualifications which entitle a Guru, according to the Patshala system of Bengal, to receive a certificate? Such are the questions which Mr. Monteath's "Note" constantly suggests and leaves unanswered.

3. Besides the abovementioned defect in the *form* of the "Note" (which gives educational statistics without standards), I have been impressed with a sense of inequality in the matter of the information conveyed. Mr. Monteath is probably acquainted with the educational system in Bengal, but with that of Bombay his acquaintance must be imperfect. I notice that Mr. Monteath adopts the following order of arrangement for the eight Presidencies and Provinces having organized Departments of Education:—1st, Bengal; 2nd, North-Western Provinces; 3rd, Punjaub; 4th, Madras; 5th, Bombay; 6th, Oude; 7th, Central Provinces; 8th, Mysore. Now, this order probably corresponds with the order of precedence which the different Educational Departments hold in Mr. Monteath's mind, according to his knowledge of them and interest in them respectively; but there is no other apparent reason to justify such an arrangement. It is hard to see why Provinces should stand before Presidencies, or why Madras and Bombay, which contain Universities, should rank educationally below the North-Western Provinces and Punjaub, which do not.

4. When Mr. Monteath comes (in paragraph 48) to draw a general comparison between the three Indian Universities, the superficiality of his treatment of the subject is most remarkable. He appears merely to have *asked the Registrar of the Calcutta University* whether there was any material difference between the standards for examination in the different Institutions, and to have adopted the reply of that officer with perfect reliance. The reply was to the following effect:—

1*st*.—That between the standards for matriculation in the three Indian Universities there is no apparent difference.

2*nd*.—That the standard for Degree examinations in the Calcutta University embraces a wider range of subjects, and is more difficult than the corresponding standards in the Universities of Madras and Bombay.

Now it is impossible not to raise the questions,—

1*st*. Why Mr. Monteath, if he wished really to compare the Universities of India, should have taken an *ex-parte* opinion on the subject from a representative officer in one University, instead of applying to all three Universities for information. 2*nd*. Why he should not have compared for himself the standards of the Universities as given in their respective Calendars. I will now venture to do what Mr. Monteath has omitted, and will subjoin, in parallel columns, the characteristics of the Examination Standards in the three Universities, taken from the published Calendars:—

CHARACTERISTICS OF EXAMINATION STANDARDS IN THE THREE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

A.—*Matriculation, or Entrance.*

Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.
Local examinations by means of papers in 26 places besides Calcutta. No oral examination.	Local examinations, by means of papers in 15 places besides Madras. No oral examination.	Examinations held in Bombay only.
Books, or portions of books in English and a second language, prescribed beforehand. Arithmetic, minus Compound Interest and some other subjects.	Books, or portions of books, in English and a second language, prescribed beforehand. Arithmetic, minus Reduction, Practice, Simple and Compound Interest.	No books prescribed; a general idiomatic knowledge of English and of a second language required. Arithmetic, the whole subject. The examples to be worked from first principles, and not merely by rules.
Outlines of Ancient History and of the History of India (two small Text-books prescribed. Outlines of General Geography.	Leading facts of the Histories of England and India. No Text-books. General Geography of India in particular.	Elementary History, including Greece, Rome, England, and India. No Text-books. Elementary Geography.
No Natural Philosophy.	No Natural Philosophy.	Elementary knowledge of— (a) The Mechanical Powers. (b) The Laws of Chemical Combination, the Chemistry of Air and Water, and the Phenomena of Combustion. (c) The Solar System. First 4 books of Euclid, with Deductions.
Geometry—the first 4 Books of Euclid, with easy Deductions.	The first 3 Books of Euclid.	
Algebra to Simple Equations.	Algebra to Simple Equations.	Algebra to Simple Equations.

6. From the above comparative table it will be seen that in the Calcutta and Madras Universities *books* are prescribed as subjects of examination in *Languages*, whereas in the Bombay University a general idiomatic knowledge of English and of a second language is required. Any one, who is capable of judging, will see at once that this is indeed a very "material difference." A candidate who might pass the Calcutta or Madras matriculation standard in English, would require an additional year's preparation to pass the Bombay standard. Again, the gilding which the Bombay matriculation test is enhanced by the addition of strict *viva voce* examinations, which enables the examiner to probe the knowledge of the candidate, and to frustrate that pretence of knowledge which the Calcutta and Madras systems of local examination by papers only, must, to some extent, tend to encourage.

7. Again, it will be observed, that while the three Universities are apparently equal in their *Geography* and *Algebra* tests for matriculation, the Bombay University requires more *Euclid* than Madras, more *Arithmetic* and more *History* than either Calcutta or Madras, and adds on one whole subject (*Elementary Natural Philosophy*) which neither of the other Universities demands. On the whole, I think, it may fairly be said that the matriculation standard of the Bombay University requires about one year's more preparation than would be required for a student to matriculate at Calcutta or Madras I now proceed to compare the "First Examination in Arts" Standard of the three Universities.

B.—*First Examination in Arts.*

Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.
Local examinations by means of papers at 16 places besides Calcutta, for Undergraduates of 2 years standing. No oral examination.	Examinations held at Madras, and may be held at other places, for Undergraduates of one year's standing. No oral examination.	Examinations at Bombay only, for Undergraduates of two years standing. Oral examinations in Languages and Mathematics.
Four fixed subjects:—(1) Languages, (2) History, (3) Mathematics, pure and mixed, (4) Mental and Moral Philosophy.	Three fixed subjects:—(1) Languages, (2) History and Geography, (3) Arithmetic; plus one selected subject, either (a) Euclid, six Books, and Algebra to Quadratic Equations, or (b) Whately's Logic.	Four fixed subjects:—Languages, History, Mathematics, Logic; plus one selected subject, either Butler's Sermons I., II. III., with Preface; or Analytical Geometry of the Right Line and Circle by Rectangular Co-ordinates: or Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.
Languages must be English, and either Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Hebrew, or Arabic. The number of books to be brought up is ordinarily fixed, but the quantity appears in practice to be somewhat larger than what is prescribed in Bombay.	Languages must be English, and either Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Singhalese, or Hindustani. Two books in each language.	Language must be English, and either Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, or Arabic. Four books in each language.
History consists of History of England as prescribed in Text-book, namely, "The Student's Hume."	History of India to the Accession of Victoria. No Text-Book.	Two definite periods, one in Ancient, and one in Modern History to be notified beforehand; e. g., for 1867:—(1) Grecian History to 431 B. C. (2) The Saracens from A. D. 632 to A. D. 705. No Text-books.
Mathematics, the same as the Bombay Standard, with the addition of Euclid, Book XI., Proposition 21, and Statics.	Arithmetic, the same as the Bombay Matriculation Standard. Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., and VI.; and Algebra to Quadratic Equations made alternative with Logic.	Mathematics—Arithmetic, with the nature and use of Logarithms; Algebra to Quadratic Equations; Euclid, Books I. to VI., with Deductions. Trigonometry—Solutions of Plane Triangles, and Expressions for the Area.
Mental and Moral Philosophy—Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers, and on the Moral Feelings.	.....	Logic (in any ordinary Compendium.)

9. In surveying the above table we see that the First Examination in Arts in the Madras University is for Undergraduates of one year's standing. It requires no classical language, and only two books in English. It requires only four subjects to be taken up, and gives an option between Euclid with Algebra, and Whately's Logic. It is altogether a lower kind of test than the First Arts Examination in the other two Universities, and is scarcely, if at all, higher than the Bombay Matriculation Standard.

10. In comparing the Calcutta and Bombay Standards in the above table we find—

(a) That the Calcutta Mathematical Standard as higher by the addition of Statics, and Euclid XI., Proposition 1—21.

(b) That this addition is balanced by the addition of an extra subject at Bombay, *either* Butler's Sermons, Analytical Geometry, *or* Chemistry, Heat, and Electricity.

(c) That the *History* standard at Bombay, consisting of two periods without Text-books, is probably more difficult, and encourages a better form of study than the Calcutta standard, which merely prescribes "The Student's Hume."

(d) That the subject of *Logic* in an ordinary Compendium, with easy questions in Logical Analysis, is probably as hard, and more improving, than those very *feminine* Treatises on Psychology and Morals by Dr. Abercrombie, prescribed by the Calcutta University.

(e) That the amount of English books required at Calcutta is slightly large* than at Bombay.

(*f*) But that the difference in quantity is probably balanced by the greater accuracy of knowledge which the *viva voce* examinations in the Bombay University call out.

C.—*Examination for B. A. Degree.*

Calcutta.	Madras.	Bombay.
Examination held in Calcutta for Undergraduates of 4 years' standing.	Examinations held in Madras for Undergraduates of 3 years' standing.	Examinations held in Bombay for Undergraduates of 3 years' standing.
Examination by papers only no oral examination.	Examinations by papers, with oral examination in Languages only.	Examinations by papers, with oral examinations besides in all subjects except ordinary Mathematics.
Four fixed subjects:—(1) Language, *i.e.* English and one Classical Language. (2) History. (3) Mathematics. (4) Mental and Moral Philosophy, and the Elements of Logic.	Four fixed subjects; (1) Languages, *i. e.* English, one Classical or Vernacular Language, (2) History, 3. Mathematics, 4) Moral Philosophy.	Two fixed subjects:—(1) Languages, *i. e.* English and one Classical Language. (2) Mathematics and Natural Philosophy
One selected subject, either Mathematics, pure and mixed; or Elements of Inorganic Chemistry and of Electricity; or Geology and Physical Geography.	One selected subject, either (a) Natural Philosophy; or (b) Science; or (c) Logic and Mental Philosophy.	Three subjects selected from the following:—A. History. B. Logic and Moral Philosophy. C. Political Economy D. Dynamics and Hydrostatics E. Optics and Astronomy. F. Analytical Geometry of Two Dimensions G. Chemistry, Heat and Electricity. H. Physiology, Vegetable and Animal.
In Languages the following Books are prescribed for 1868:—	Books prescribed for 1868 are—	Books prescribed for 1868 are—
English. Shakespeare—King Lear. Scott.—Lady of the Lake. Dryden.—Art of Poetry. Gibbon—Life of Rienzi. Campbell.—Philosophy of Rhetoric. Book II., chapters 2—3. Bacon.—Essays.	*English.* Shakespeare.—King Lear. Milton.—L'Allegro and Il Penseroso. Byron.—The Corsair. DeQuincey—Confessions of an English Opium Eater. Helps.—Essays written in the Intervals of business Bacon.—Advancement of learning. Book I	*English.* Shakespeare.—King Lear. Wordsworth.—Prelude. Bacon.—Essays. Arnold.—Lectures on Modern History.
Latin. Virgil.—Georgics. Book I. Juvenal.—Satires 3, 7, 8, 10, 14. Tacitus.—Annals, Book II. Cicero.—De Natura Deorum.	*Latin.* Horace.—Epistles, and Ars Poetica. Livy.—Books XXI and XXII. Cicero.—Pro Lege Manilia. Pro L. Murena.	*Latin.* Horace.—Odes, Books I and II. Virgil.—Georgics. III and IV. Livy.—Book III. Cicero.—De Finibus.
Sanskrit. Sisupala vadha, First 5 Chapters. Bhatti Kavya do. Kavya prakasa—10 Ullasa or chapter.	*Sanskrit.* Kiratar juniya. Viracharitra.	*Sanskrit.* Harsha.—Ratnavali. Valmika.—Ramayan Ayodhya Khanda Harsha.—Nalsadhiya Tarasangraha.
Greek. Sophocles.—Ajax. Herodotus.—Book II.	*Greek.* Æschylus.—Prometheus. Homer.—Odyssey Book I. Xenophon.—Book III.	*Greek.* Sophocles.—Œdipus Rex. Homer.—Iliad, Book I. Xenophon.—Anabasis. Book I. Herodotus.—Book II.
History. Prescribed Text-book, namely, Elphinstone's History of India, Maclaine's British India, or Marshman's vol. II. Schmitz's Histories of Greece and Rome. History of the Jews, in Taylor's Man

for which it was established. Without that obedience we can look forward only to continual outrages upon individual rights, incessant breaches of the public peace, national weakness, financial dishonour, the total loss of our prosperity, the general corruption of morals, and the final extinction of popular freedom." The course to be taken he regards as "perfectly plain and simple." The ordinary courts ought to be reopened, military government should cease, the State Legislatures should resume all their old functions and authority. If the Southerners should do anything which they have no right to do, if they should commit any crime against the United States, the United States, as they have already shown, have abundant power to punish wrong-doers and to assert their own authority. With regard to the special question of negro suffrage, which is regarded by the North as their chosen and special security against a re-establishment of slavery, the President argues upon the sort of grounds on which most Englishmen would argue against it. He insists on the unfitness of men just freed from slavery for political functions, and on the iniquity of making the black man the master of the white. "The great difference between the two races in physical, mental, and moral characteristics will prevent an amalgamation or fusion of them together in one homogeneous mass. If the inferior race obtains the ascendency over the other, it will govern only with reference to its own interests, for it will recognize no common interest, and create such a tyranny as this continent has never yet witnessed. Already the negroes are influenced by promises of confiscation and plunder. They are taught to regard as an enemy every white man who has any respect for the rights of his own race. If this continues, it must become worse and worse, until all order will be subverted, all industry cease, and the fertile fields of the South grow up to be a wilderness. Of all the dangers which our nation has yet encountered none are equal to those which must result from the success of the effort now making to africanize the half of our country."

Such, very shortly, indeed, are the views which animate the two contending parties. What are we to say of them? Fortunately, we are not obliged to take a side, but are at liberty to occupy the position of mere inquirers. No doubt the view taken by the President is plausible. It also appeals most strongly to all ordinary English feelings and prejudices, and of the two it is the least liable to being disfigured by violence and exaggeration. On the other hand, it must be borne in mind that plausible views are open to suspicion by reason of their plausibility. If that which looks like a simple and obvious course is obstinately rejected by large bodies of people who would have a strong interest in taking it if it were also the right course, they must have some reason for their conduct; and no doubt the very considerations which the President puts forward as to the probability that the blacks will tyrannize over the whites if they get the suffrage, tend to show that if the whites had all the power they would by no means make things pleasant for the blacks. The arguments on this side of the question are put forward with extreme Vehemence and one-sidedness but with much special knowledge of the subject in a curious article in "Fraser's Magazine" for November. They do not convince us, but they ought by no means to be neglected by any one who wishes to realize to himself the extraordinary depth, intricacy, and difficulty of the questions which still threaten either to dissolve the Union or to destroy the Constitution. It is indeed difficult for an English observer to suppress a misgiving that the two things are hardly consistent, and that the curious and elaborate arrangement which has been idolized for nearly eighty years has to a considerable extent broken down.

LANGUAGE AND THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE.

(From the Athenæum, December 7.)

Language and the Study of Language: Twelve Lectures on the Principles of Linguistic Science. By William Dwight Whitney. (Trubner & Co.)

WITHIN the last year or two articles on language have appeared in the *North American Review*, in which we were pleased to see views previously advanced by us more fully and ably sustained, and we were still more pleased, on examining the volumes before us, to meet with them again in a permanent form as parts of a complete work by the Professor of Sanscrit, and Instructor in Modern Languages at Yale College. Mr. Whitney has expanded two course of lectures on the same subject, and some what after the same manner, as Prof. Muller's two series, and set forth the main principles and facts of comparative philology in a scientific and yet popular form. Frankly acknowledging his obligations to Steinthal, Schleicher and Muller, he criticizes their views with great freedom and ability. On Muller's remarks we objected in our notice of his work—that "we might as well think of changing the laws which control the circulation of our blood, or of adding an inch to our height, as of altering the laws of speech or inventing new words according to our own pleasure," which we support by referring to the emperors Tiberius and Sigismund, who, on making mistakes in Latin, were told by grammarians that, powerful as they might be, they could not change the genuer or termination of a noun, Prof. Whitney has some excellent comments. He obsrves that, though no single individual can effect any change in language without the assent of the rest of the community, yet each separate member does in his measure contribute to the formation and growth of its language, just as each separate polyp, though powerless to build by an isolated act itself, can with the united assistance of many others accomplish the task. Not that the different members of the community deliberately, and in pursuance of a determination formed in concert, set about the task of manufacturing and restating a language, but that each, exercising his natural and acquired faculties and under the influence of the circumstances in which he is placed, instinctively, like the polyp, seeking his own convenience and advantage, contributes in some degree to the changes which are slowly but continually going on in language.

Fully appreciating the points of resemblance between geology, and still more zoology, on the one hand, and philology on the other, Prof. Whitney refuses to pronounce the latter a physical science, in which he again coincides with us. Physical science has to do with material substances and the action of material forces; whereas, though the material of language is sound, which may be regarded as a physical product subject to physical laws, it is not simply sound, but sound expressive of thought. Speech cannot, therefore, be regarded as governed by fixed, invariable laws, beyond the reach of human control and capable of forming the basis of a physical science, except by those who ignore or deny the freedom of man's action, or at least hold that the motives by which he is actuated can be ascertained and reduced to general laws, like those of motion, gravitation, &c., from which deductions and predictions may be safely made. Hitherto little or nothing is known of the physical causes by which language is affected. We cannot find any physical explanation of the facts, that the Icelandic is the most ancient in form of the languages belonging to the same family, that the Lithuanian has retained more of the apparatus of inflexion than any other moder on Indo-European language, and that the Armenian has changed so much as to obscure its Iranian descent.

As to the origin of language, Prof. Whitney holds that it is divine only in the same sense in which the origin of man's nature is divine. Man alone of the animal creation has the power of speech, as he alone has the arts of clothing and housing himself, the first rude beginnings and subsequen improvements which are analogous to the origin and growth of language. Speech and its laws must always have been the same as we now see them in operation, and whoever insists upon assigning them a fundamentally different origin and character from primitive language, is like a geologist who, while acknowledging the formation of recent gravel-beds by the action of water should deny a similar agency in the production of ancient sandstones and conglomerates.

Prof. Whitney is a staunch advocate of the conventionality of language, denying very positively the existence of any natural connexion between words and the things they are employed to denote. Yet he, rather inconsistently, tells us in his Preface that the more he reads and reflects upon the subject, the more weight is he disposed to attach to the theories which trace it to the imitation of natural sounds and to involuntary exclamations. We are induced to quote his statement as to the object and uses of the scientific investigation of language, because it incidentally gives a good explanation of the origin of several words:—

"We study, then, the history of words, not in order to assure ourselves of our right to employ them as we do, but to satisfy a natural curiosity respecting the familiar and indispensable means of our daily intercourse, and to learn something of the circumstances and character of those who established them in use. It is because every act of word-making is a historical fact, the work of human minds under the guidance of human circumstances, that the investigation of language is an inquiry into the internal and external history of men. The results of such investigation are of the most varied character. Sometimes we find at the base of a word a mere blunder of philosophy, as when we talk about *lunatics*, as if we still believed the aberration of their wits to depend upon the devious motions of the moon (*luna*); or a blunder of natural history, as when we call our own native American feathered biped a *turkey*, in servile imitation of that ill-informed generation of Englishmen which, not knowing whence he came, but surmising that it might probably enough be Turkey, dubbed him 'the Turkey fowl'; or a blunder of geography, as when we style our aborigines *Indians*, because the early discoverers of this continent set their faces westward from Europe to find India, and thought at first that they had found it. *Copper*, the *magnet*, *parchment* commemorate for us the countries Cyprus, Magnesia, and Pergamos whence those substances were first brought to the founders of our civilization. *Mammet*, like *candidate*, owes its existence to a peculiar Roman custom—of dismissing, namely, with a slap of the hand a slave made free. Money and mint (two different forms of the same original, *moneta*, the one coming from the French *monnai*, the other from the Anglo-Saxon *mynet*) tell of Roman superstition and Roman convenience: within the imperial city was raised a temple to Juno *Moneta*, 'Juno the Monisher,' in recognition of the supernatural *monitions* the goddess had given them in certain crises of their history; and in this temple, as it chanced, was set up the first stamp and die for coining money. We say calculate, because the early Romans reckoned by the aid of little pebbles (*calculi*). We call a truckling and unscrupulous parasite a *sycophant*, because it once pleased the men of Athens to pass, a law forbidding the exportation of figs from Attick; which, as is apt to be the case with such laws, was more than a dead letter; while yet there were found in the community certain mean fellows who sought to gain their selfish ends by blabbing, or threatening to blab, of those who violated it (*suko-phantes* 'fig-blabber'). We put on a 'pair of *rubbers*,' because, when that most multifariously valuable substance, caoutchouc, was first brought to us, we could find for it no better use than the *rubbing* out of pencil-marks. A whole chapter of literary history is included in the derivation of *romantic* from *Rome*: it tells of the rise of rude popular dialects, alongside the learned and Latin, in the various provinces of the Roman empire; and of the rise of modern European fiction, written so distinctively in these dialects that it got its name from them; and, finally, of the tone and style of fictitious writing, and the characters it deals with. In like manner, a chapter of religious history is summed up in the word *pagan* (literally 'village'): it tells of the obstinate conservatism of heathenism in the villages and hamlets under Roman dominion, when the cities had already learned and embraced Christianity. And once more, slave suggestsw chapter in ethnological history: it tells of the contempt in which the Slaves or Slavonians of Eastern and Central Europe were held by the more powerful and cultivated Germans, and of the servitude to which so many of them were reduced. Several among the words we have thus instanced—as lunatic, candidate, romantic, money farther include, as an essential part of their history, the career of one great conquering and civilizing power, the Roman, whose language, along with its knowledge and institutions, has been spread to every part of the globe. The etymology of *moon*, as signifying 'measurer,' has given us an interesting glimpse of the modes of thought of that primitive people who first applied this name to the earth's satellite, and to whom her office as a divider of times was so prominent among her attributes. And this is but one among innumerable instances in which our conceptions of olden times and peoples are aided are madedefinite and vivid, by like means. To study the moral and intellectual vocabulary of any tongue is of high interest, and full of instruction as to the laws and phenomena of association which have led to its development out of the earliar signs for physical and sensible things. We are constantly brought to the recognition both of the unity of human nature, as shown by the general resemblances which such study brings to light, and of the diversity of human character and circumstance, as exhibited in the etymological variety of corresponding appellations. In the capacity of language to yield to its historical investigator information concerning both the internal life and external history and circumstances of those who have made it what it is, lies, as was pointed out in the outset of our inquiries, no small portion of the interest attaching to linguistic study."

Our author stoutly denies that thought and language are identical, or bound together by any such indissoluble tie as to be incapable of existing separately; referring in support of his denial to the fact, that the same thought may be expressed in different words, and even without any words at all, by movements of the fingers, as in the finger-speech of the deaf and dumb. "If then," he says, "thought and language are identical, thought and pantomime are not less so; if we think words, the mute must think finger-twists." He admits that we usually think with words, but considers that both the extent to which this is done and the necessity for doing it are much exaggerated. He also holds thought to be anterior to language, every idea having a distinct existence in the mind before the word by which it is denoted, and charges those who think the idea and its sign generated together at the same time, with an absurdity equal to that of believing that "along with each child are born its swaddling clothes and a cradle."

What has been by rather a happy retort styled Prof. Muller's *ding-dong* theory of the origin of language, is here utterly repudiated, and its weakness ably exposed. Prof. Whitney also objects to his notion as to the formation of language from a number of different dialects, maintaining that what takes place is the reverse process from unity to diversity. He does not, however, think that linguistic science affords sufficient evidence to enable us to form any decided opinion as to the unity or antiquity of the human race.

It is a matter of simple justice to state in conclusion, that the perusal of these Lectures has afforded us much pleasure and advantage. They display a more accurate scholarship than those of another American professor on a similar subject, lately introduced to our readers, and would do honour to any country.

NAPOLEON'S NEW POSITION AT HOME.

(From the Spectator, Dec. 14.)

THE reflex effect within France itself of the policy which Napoleon has adopted in Itlay must necessarily be great. The direct power of the Priesthood, to begin with has been thereby enormously increased. Hitherto they have been suppliants, energetic and importunate, no doubt, but still suppliants always moved by a secret fear that Napoleon if pressed too hard might go over to the other side, might by abandoning the Pope knock the keystone out of their organization, or even by secularizing education inflict a still more deadly blow on the Church. The vote of the 5th December removes all those restraining fears. The priests have shown that they can under favourable circumstances excite the majority of the Chamber to the height of resistance to the Imperial *Regime*, that they are in certain contingencies, when fully aroused and heartily united, stronger than the Emperor himself. They have, moreover, for the time completely enfranchised the Papacy. It is useless for the Emperor any longer to threaten the Vatican, to demand reforms, to hint that he may retire. The Pope now knows that the French peasantry will aid him, that Napoleon cannot withdraw his protection, that his spiritual mantle shields his Chair till every attack upon it falls blunted. The hesitation visible throughout the internal action of the priesthood in France, and especially of the Papacy as the final referee, will henceforth disappear, and they will urge their special projects with a vehemence and a pertinacity of which since the expulsion of Charles X. we have had few examples. This spirit thus let loose must be and will be an almost fatal embarrassment for the Napoleonic dynasty. More steadfastly even than the Bourbons—whose conduct in this respect has always been misrepresented in England—and much more steadfastly than the Orleanists, the Napoleons have maintained the great political dogma of France, that the state is above all interests, all organizations, all creeds; that the Church is but a department, education but a function, belief but an attribute of citizenship. No privilege is allowed to stand in the way of the police, no sanctity to affect a judicial sentence, no organization to impede the working of the testamentary laws, such as that of mortmain. Here and there, as in the matter of divorce, of priest marriage, and occasionally of burials, the State has been baffled; but it has everywhere asserted in theory its own superior claims, everywhere refused to organize any but a functional discussion between the layman and the priest. There can be no doubt that the dogma is accepted by all orders of French society, that any open assertion of inequalities in favour of priests would create, especially in the great cities, deep and passionate resentment, yet it is against this cardinal theory that the priesthood is compelled by the low of its being to wage war. It wants privilege, not equality, special control over education, special protection against surveillance—as in Convents—special exemptions from the laws which forbid bequest, corporate ownership of land, and entail. Alreacy Monseigneur of Orleans has announced that M. Duruy has "filled up the measure" of his iniquities, must submit to the Church or go; already the already clerics claim openly the monopoly of female education, Protestant teachers find it nearly impossible to open school. The French, who watch Belgium as if it were a province of France, see that there the priests are openly striving for the control of education, the abolition of mortmain, and the exemption of religious establishments from the law, and they hear from a hundred orators who speak French that the first claim means the universal moulding of their sons into "seminarists;" the second the gradual absorption of all property by the only corporation which never dies, or wastes, or speculates; and the third the creation of an *imperium in imperio*, a territory within which the King's writ does not run. The French insist that such risks shall not be incurred, the Church insist that they shall be sanctioned, and the Emperor, though sympathising with the nation, dreads the Clericals. The result will be not, perhaps, an alteration of the laws, but an indisposition to put them in force, a series of attacks and recriminations carried on till, as under Charles X., society perceives that authority has become clerical, in which case, in France, authority invariably goes down. The non-commissioned officers of France, whatever else they may be, are not priests, will not fire on fellow-countrymen to maintain the claims which the priesthood, in the exultation of its victory is certain to put forward. No doubt the vote of December 5 reveals an unexpected force and vitality in the Catholicism of France, but still the French character remains does not change. Cardinal Donnet hardly believes the majority of Frenchmen to be more pious than the King who revoked the Edict of Nantes, and it was that King who established the "Gallican" privileges; or more Catholic than the Legion of Antibes, who first mutinied when Louis Napoleon raised the banner of the Crossed Keys. Let the peasantry be as priestridden as they may they are French, and Napoleon must uphold the authority of the State over the Church, or be despised by every man in France. He has by his own declaration as to Italy conceded his power of upholding it one-half, while doubling the energy and the hopefulness of those who would pluck it down. Napoleon, Emperor of the French, is no longer master of the Catholic Church in France. Even Louis XV. was.

But this is not all. In resolving to retain Rome for ever annexing Rome, as the French say, without incorporating it, Napoleon breaks with a power as great and as powerful, because as spiritual as the Church, the power which diplomatists have agreed to call "the Revolution." We have no wish to exaggerate the influence of that great party; rather we point habitually to the latent might of the Conservative masses whose dead weight so constantly prohibits change; but it is certain that throughout the Continent, in every country, and among every race, there exists a party, a society, a church, call it what you will, numbering thousands, or scores of thousands, of every rank, language, and degree of ability, brave, devoted, and full, as it seems sometimes to Englishmen, almost to lunacy of the missionary spirit. Their ultimate creed may be briefly summed up as Socialistic Republicanism, but their practical and immediate objects are the establishment of representative as opposed to personal government, and the prohibition, total and absolute, of priestly interference in secular affairs. They penetrate every society of the Continent they can rely, so long as they do attack property; on the aid of three powerful classes, the sceptics, the Jews, and the Americanized Germans; they have the control, not indeed of great masses, but of large numbers of men who will die when commanded—analyze the lists of the wounded and slain at Mentana—and they have the determined aid, with or without sympathy, of the Nationalities. Above all they have an immense hold on the French cities in which a population singularly brave, acute, and logical liable to bursts of enthusiasm for an idea, and trained to a man to arms having passed through the military mill, find among the "Reds," as they call them their most daring leaders. Napoleon has broken with them. all has finally and, as it were deliberately proscribed the two ideas which are to them faiths, faiths for which if they cannot live they can at least die,—that the Priesthood is a social evil incarnate and incorporate, and that the solidarite of humanity is perfect. Is it not marvellous, O English Squires? that men should die for the solidarite of humanity?—ridiculous, fit only for windy Continentals? Well, the protomartyrs died for it, nevertheless, and these men, resembling them, it may be, in no other quality, will die for it also, do die for it, for that matter, on every insurrectionary battle-field; in the streets of Paris, were Poles have died in dozens; in Warsaw, where Russian after Russian fell on the popular side; at Mentana, where Englishmen and Poles perished side by side. For eighteen years, though hating Napoleon, the Reds have helped his policy because it was directed against Rome and for the Nationalities; have organized insurrections, as in Hungary; have stilled discontent, as in Paris during the first Italian campaign; have fought in direct alliance with him, as in the unhappy Polish rising of 1863, which Earl Russell frustrated. They can ally themselves with Napoleon no more. Henceforth, in every city of France, the leaders of the only party of action, the men whom hot heads follow, the only class in Europe with illimitable hope, and therefore boundless energy, are his deadly foes. They would have pardoned anything save an attack on a nationality in the interest of a priest, and it is this which M. Rouher has with such "cruel bitterness" of phrase now openly proclaimed. It may be, we do not deny it, that the assistance of the priesthood is worth more than theirs, gives Napoleon allies more devoted, and as powerful, and as universally diffused; but to keep the priests' assistance Napoleon must make for the second time "a Roman expedition into the interior of France," and so forfeit the aid of the power greater than the Revolution, greater than the Church, greater than anything save an idea,—France itself.

One more change Napoleon has effected by his declaration which may, in its consequences, prove for him the most unfortunate of all. In accepting the policy of M. Thiers he has let loose the passion which French writers call *chauvinisme*, which is to Frenchmen what imperialism is to Englishmen and Americans, an impulse usually latent, now good, now evil, but always, when awake, unconquerable and resistless. The majority of the Chamber openly orders the coersion of Italy, lest she should fetter France. How long, among a logical people, will it be possible to prevent the masses, who see this idea so grand and successful in the South, from applying it also on the Northern side,—from declaring to Germany that she shall "never" advance beyond the Main?

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 9th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and issues and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris" or order

OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 per Rupee.

4 do. 1/10 5/8 "
3 do. 1/10 9/16 "
2 do. 1/10 13/16 "
1 do. 1/10 7/16 "
On demand 1/10 3/8 "

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 2 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 3 do.
Do. 12 do. 5 do.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 11th January 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £387,025.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—C. H. FARRE, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight ... ...at 1r. 10⅞d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ...at 1r. 10¾d. "
3 do. ... ...at 1r. 10 9/16d. "
2 do. ... ...at 1r. 10⅝d. "
1 do. ... ...at 1r. 10 11/16d. "
On demand ...at 1r. 10 3/8d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ...at 1r. 10¼d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ...at 1r. 10¼d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

DEPOSITS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and; Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£927,740.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...£463,870.
RESERVE FUND ...£ 30,000.

Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 23, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. F. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., Chairman, Union Bank of Ireland.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Ma nager.—H. O. KANE, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London—No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negotiates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th November 1867.

FOR SALE.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE:—A first class BROUGHAM and SOCIABLE by Edward Kesterton; both new and just received. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

HIGH CASTE ARAB HORSES, FOR SALE, consisting of Hunters, Chargers, Racers, and showy Saddle Horses &c.
Jamasjee Cowasjee's Stables, Bhendy Bazar, Parell Road, next door to Mahomed Bauker's.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.
Bombay, 1uth January, 1868.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

1 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton, with moveable Driving box.
1 Nearly new Cab Buggy with Lamps.
1 English-built door Shigram, by Laing and Melvill.
1 Very handsome and small single horse miniature Brougham with circular glasses on front, with lamps, pole and shafts, by W. Kings & Co., Long Acre.
1 Ditto ditto ditto by E. Davis.
1 Ditto London Sociable ditto.

ALSO

1 New and light Palkie office Shigram with lamps and Shaft.
One nearly new English-built very small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses on front.
And also,
A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton, by Silk and Sons.
One Ditto high wheeled Vaggonet with moveable Head.
One Ditto second-hand English-built Buggy, by Silk and Son.
Property of a Gentleman proceeding to England.
A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts.
One do. Waggonette by Barton & Son.
One handsome new Miniature Brougham, with circular Glasses in front, open back, and painted dark blue, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by P. Palliser, London.
One Ditto Ditto full size Miniature Do. with Do. by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.
One very small and light Hansom Cab, painted dark green.
A very handsome English-built Cab Buggy, painted dark green and lining to match.
And also,
A few Iron Carriage Lifters for greasing Carriages
One ditto Mail Phaeton or Waggonette, by Jones.
Just unpacked.
A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothinge, Gentlemen's Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameison's and Jones' Harness Composition, Bradley's Plate Powder, Steel Pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.
A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog-Carts.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 15th Jan. 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—At Ellichpoor, two large Pucka built Houses, one on the Chickuldal Hills, the other situated at Ellichpoor, both with extensive grounds, and both well let. Apply to FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dossabhai, Moonshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2. CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

JUST LANDED ex "NELSON."

SECOND INVOICE OF CHILDREN'S PERAMBULATORS.—HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, begs to inform his constituents and the public in general, that he has just imported by the above vessel, A batch of Children's double and single-seated Perambulators, with Hoods, they are neatly and tastefully lined and painted much superior in finish to the last shipment; early inspection is solicited.

THE following are for sale at the rooms of HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, a few handsome sets of double and single plated Harness of double and single buckles, Gentlemen's and Boys' Saddles and Bridles, Woollen Rugs and Railway Wrappers, Saddle Driers, Gig and Carriage Whips of sorts, Whip Holder and Rein Clips, spare round driving Reins, a few sets of Fishing Tackles completely fitted in Mahogany cases of different prices, &c. &c.
A few handsome high-wheeled new Malvern Dog Carts painted and lined in the latest style, with best plated Lamps, Enamel Leather Aprons, Lancewood Shafts, best cloth Cushions and Falls, to match, &c. &c. &c.

STUNT'S SHOES, landed ex "WAMBOZUG."
Only a very few pairs left unsold from the above Fresh of No. 5, & 10.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER,
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Superior Golden SHERRY, 1 dozen quarts,—Rs. 16 per dozen.
2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:
—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, bottled by FRIEND Recently arrived. Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen Pints at Rs. 3½ per dozen in fine bright condition. Apply to the LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
Bombay, 1st November, 1867.

FOR SALE.—APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.—FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

		Per dozen.
CLARET. ...	Medoc ...Rs.	6-8 Pints,
	do. ... "	12 " Quarts.
	St. Laurent ... "	16 " "
	Chateau Beltasse ... "	20 " "
CHAMPAGNE.	Moet and Chandon's "	29 " "
COGNAC...	1st quality ... "	35 " "
	2nd " ... "	25 " "

From C. A. Kupferberg Mayence.

SPARKLING MOSELLE ...	SCHWARZBERG... "	30 " Pints.
	IMPERIAL... "	16 " Pints.
	" ... "	32 " Quarts.
	DIE PERLE DES RHEINS ... "	17 " Pints.
	" ... "	35 " Quarts.
	MOSELLE... "	24 " "
	" ... "	13 " Pints.
	JOHANNISBERG ... "	33 " Quarts.
	" ... "	17-8 Pints.

HOWARD BROTHERS
WINES, BEER, AND SPIRITS.
SPIRITS.

Brandy—three brands from ...Rs. 18 to 28 per case.
Gin—Old Tom, and Geneva ... " 15 " 26 "
Whiskey—Royal Crown Irish ... " 20 "

SPARKLING WINES

Champagne—Giesler's and Ayala ... " 27 " 38 "
Albrechts
Moselle—Deinhord's and Jodocius Freres ... " 25 " 34 "
Burgundy—Boulan's Red and white. " 30 "

STILL WINES.

Clarets—St. Julien to Chateau Lafitte... " 12 " 25 "
Rehnish—Deinhord's and Jodocious Freres ... " 19 " 36 "
Burgundy—Boulan's "Beamie" ... " 18 "

DRY WINES.

Sherry—Five marks ... " 22 " 25 "
Madeira—Very Old... " 18 "
Port—Three marks... " 21 " 25 "

MALT LIQUORS.

Ale—Bass' Allsopp, and Tennants ...Rs. 5-12 to 6 per doz
Porter—Guinness' Extra Foreign Stout " 6 " "
For sale at the Godowns 4 Meadow Street.
N.B.—Detailed price lists available at the office.

ROGHE & Co.,
Agents.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time n India (inclusive of Bonuses) alone exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL MCCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLI